THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1825. Vol 3...No. 45

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD-STREETS.
At $2 per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

517

Lead, Buffalo Robes, &c.

8 tons **PIG LEAD,**
19 bales ***BUFFALO ROBES,***

150 barrels old Monongahela
WHISKEY,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather:
Cap, Printing. & Wrapping Paper,
And Bonnet Boards,
A constant supply, from the manufactory of Sharpless & Co. for sale by
Ekin & Ledlie,
Corner of Market and Water Sts.
Pittsburgh, July 8, 1825.—tf.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.
Have formed a co-partnership with
JAMES ANDERSON, JR.
The business will in future be conducted under the firm of
B. LAWRENCE & CO.
REFERENCES.
James Hughes Esq. John Bustard, Louisville.
J M G. K Gilmore, B Hayden Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son. Beckham & Johnston, Wm. Bel. Jr. W Anderson, R Lindell, Pittsburgh.
August 20.—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c, at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, &c &c. which he offers wholesale and retail, low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, Fuller's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines, for steam boats and hotels, &c made to order at the shortest notice.
Lewis Peterson.
Oct. 1824.—tf

TO LET,
Two Dwelling Houses

In Fourth near Market street.
Two large WARE HOUSES and a DWELLING HOUSE in Front street between Wood and Market streets.
A DWELLING HOUSE and STORE ROOM, in Market Street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge.
Three DWELLING HOUSES and STORE ROOMS, now finishing, at the corner of Market and Liberty streets
ALSO ON GROUND RENT
TWELVE LOTS, on Smithfield Street, between Fourth Street and Diamond Alley
Possession given the 1st of April. Apply to
H Holdship.
February 18—tf

Domestic Cotton Manufactures.
BY WHOLESALE.
JOHN M'ELROY
HAS REMOVED from the Diamond into Market street, between First and Second Streets, and has on hand a large assortment of his own Manufactures, such as 3-4 PLAIDS, 4-4 CHECKS, 3-4 ditto, Wilmington and Fancy STRIPES, Orange and Blue CHAMBRAYS; which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore; and all his colors he will warrant to be the best Indigo Blue Dyes; which he will sell low for cash or acceptances in this city. Also
2000lbs Cotton Yarn,
From 5 to 10, on reasonable terms. Flour or Whiskey will be taken in exchange at cash prices. May 20—tf.

THE PITTSBURGH
Manufacturing Association
Have received on consignment, and offer for sale, 500 bundles Cane Poles, for Reed-Makers,
SHUTTLES & REEDS,
Machine Cards, Comb-Plate, and Card Cleaners.
OLIVE OIL, in Bottles.
CALF SKINS, OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY
May 13, 1825. tf.

NOTICE.
THE Agency of J H LAMBDIN for me, whether arising from his late general superintendence of my concerns, or from any power specially given by me, has ceased. All accounts to be settled by me alone
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Pittsburgh, July 23, 1825—3t.

To the Electors of Allegheny County
FELLOW-CITIZENS, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of
County Commissioner,
at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.
John Patterson,
Late Clerk to Commissioners.
Moon township, May 6, 1825.

SHERIFFALTY.
I offer myself a candidate for the office of
Sheriff of Allegheny county,
AT the ensuing general election, and will be thankful for the votes of my fellow-citizens.
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Versailles township, May 20, 1825.—te.

We are authorized to state, that
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is a candidate for the Office of
SHERIFF
OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY.
May 27, 1825—te.

NOTICE.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of the said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pa. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware BridgeCompany, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the 9th day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment, agreeable to a provision therein made.
The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New-Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business under the said assignment.
JOHN C. PARRY, New-Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19, Sansom St. Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks county.
Assignees.
Nov. 25, 1824. [Dec.3:t90.]

Edward J & Samuel A. Roberts,
ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Have their Office in Fourth St
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.
Pittsburgh October 15, 1824—tf.

REMOVAL.
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DRAPER AND TAILOR,
HAS REMOVED to the Store Room lately occupied by S. A. Dubarry, in Market street, between Fourth street and the Diamond, where he is ready to attend to the orders of his customers as usual. He has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of
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He has formed a correspondence with some of the best shops in the city of Philadelphia, by which he will be furnished with the latest city fashions.
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50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 bbls. MOLASSES,
30 " MACKAREL,
50 boxes TIN PLATES,
A few casks 4th Proof Cognac BRANDY,
Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES.
ON HAND,
A constant supply Juniata Bar and Rolled IRON, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS, SAD IRONS, AXES, HOES, CHAINS, Juniata NAILS and BRADS.—For sale as above.
Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

Notice to our Creditors.
TAKE NOTICE, that we, the subscribers, have severally applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several laws of this state for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the said Court have appointed the *fifteenth* day of *August* next, at the court-house, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper, and shew cause why we should not severally be discharged.
Samuel Porter,
Of the city of Pittsburgh, *Laborer.*
James Hedger,
Of said city *Laborer.*
Andrew Wilson,
Of said city *Brickmaker.*
Joseph Coombs,
Of said city, *Blacksmith.*
Pittsburgh, July 28, 1825—3t.sh.

DOCTOR SPEER,
HAS COMMENCED
The Practice of Medicine,
In the City of Pittsburgh,
AND will attend to calls in any branch of the profession, at his shop, in Fourth street, between Market & Wood streets, one door east of the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
March 18, 1825

FOR RENT.
THE subscriber wishes to rent on perpetual lease, the LOT he now lives on, in Wood st. between Fourth street and Diamond Alley.

It will be laid out in LOTS,
To suit those wishing to rent.
Wm. Robinson.
Pittsburgh, July 1.—tf

JUST RECEIVED,
By the subscriber, in WOOD, between 2d and 3d streets,
20 Bags GREEN COFFEE.
15 Chests Y Hyson TEA
very superior.
IN STORE.

Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder TEAS
Old Java and best Havana COFFEE.
A few bbls No 2, fine fat MACKEREL.
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, &c &c.
Very superior SALLAD OIL, in bottles.
Best English MUSTARD. do.
Loaf and New Orleans SUGARS.
Powder, Lead, Shot and Flints.
First quality Virginia Chewing TOBACCO.
Foreign & Domestic LIQUORS & WINES of 1st quality, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES all of which are offered, *Wholesale & Retail* on

R Bevan, Jr.
May 27—tf
☞ Expected in a few days, a fresh supply of FRESH HERRING AND SHAD.

PITTSBURGH
FLINT GLASS-WORKS.
Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,
HAVE, in addition to their former assortment, of plain, moulded and cut Glass, which, is now very complete,
LA FAYETTE and MEDALION
Tumblers, Ornaments, &c.
Which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.
Pittsburgh, March 11. 1825—tf.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale the valuable PLANTATION, whereon he now lives, near Noblestown, in Fayette township, Allegheny county. It contains 260 acres There are about 150 acres cleared There is a good orchard and an abundance of meadow The buildings are a good farm house, kitchen, barn, stabling, sheds, spring house, smoke-house, &c.—Also, a good stone STILL HOUSE, with every fixture necessary for immediate operation. Two families may be accommodated on this place, as there is a second improvement on it, suitable for a small family, consisting of a good house, small barn, and spring house. The place is well watered, and the land is of a good quality.
Also, a PLANTATION containing about 130 acres, situated in the same township, adjoining Christopher Cowan, Esq on Chartier's Creek. The land is first rate. The improvements are, a good farm house, kitchen, stable, &c This place might be made very valuable There are excellent coal-banks on both places. For terms apply to JAMES ADAMS, Esq Pittsburgh, or to
William Herdman.
July 22, 1825—3t.*

FOR SALE,
Four hundred Acres of LAND,
SIX miles from the town of Butler, in Centre township, Butler county, on which there are a cabin House and Barn, and about fifty acres cleared The land is of the best quality, and will be sold cheap. For terms apply to Dr. F Bousman, near Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, adjoining the premises.
Henry Miller.
July 1—tf.

To our Creditors
TAKE NOTICE, That we, whose names are undersigned, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the acts of the general assembly, made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the third Monday of August next, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.
Richard Geary,
Of Pittsburgh Carpenter
James Wilson,
Of Elizabeth township, Nailer.
July 22, 1825.—3t.sp.

Notice to Creditors.
MY CREDITORS are hereby notified, that I have applied to the court of common pleas, of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several acts of insolvency of this commonwealth, and that the said court have appointed *Monday, the fifteenth day of August next,* for hearing me and my creditors, at the court-house, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think fit, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.
Christopher Bowen,
Farmer, Pinding township.
July 29—3t.sp.

R. L. KEEN & Co.
HAVE ON HAND
Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, GLASSWARE,
Queensware, Stationary,
And a few dozen of Thompson's
BEST QUALITY SICKLES;
Which they offer at very reduced prices, for
CASH OR BARTER.
Pittsburgh, June 3, 1825

E. MERRITT,
DENTIST,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends making this city his residence. He has taken the front Room of the building now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, in Fourth between Market and Wood Streets: where he will be happy to render his professional services to such applicants as may honor him with their commands From his experience in Setting Artificial Teeth, he flatters himself that he will receive a reasonable share of public patronage. All operations of the teeth performed with the greatest ease.
Will keep on hand a quantity of his celebrated DENTIFRICE, for polishing the teeth, and hardening the gums when spongy. This powder will restore bleeding gums to a healthy state, by its use, in a few day. Warranted free from acids or any thing that *tends* to destroy the enamel.
N. B Will be found at his room from eight until twelve in the morning—from two until six in the evening.
Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825—tf.

ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH.
Wood St. between First and Second Sts.
MR. SCOTT
EMBRACES this opportunity of informing the public, that having procured a large and commodious dwelling, he can now admit a few more young gentlemen as
Boarders and Scholars.
The course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit; to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society.—For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic &c. have been introduced into the Academy.—No boy above 16 years of age will be accepted as a Boarder *Tuition, Board, Washing and Attending,* $130 *per annum*
April 1, 1825—1y

FOR SALE,
THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO SELL HIS
Livery Establishment,
IN Fourth-street, consisting of SIXTEEN HORSES, FOUR GIGS, TWO BAROUCHES, ONE HACKNEY COACH, and SIX SLEIGHS, all in good order, which he will sell low for Cash, or approved Notes at ninety days They will be sold to suit purchasers.
Those wishing to purchase will call and see the property.
Wm. Graham, Jr.
Pittsburgh, June 24, 1825

Public Notice is Hereby Given,
THAT the Notes Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

NOTICE.
SAMUEL PETTIGREW (*of the late firm of Speakman & Pettigrew*) and HORNER & CLAYLAND, having associated themselves in the Drug Business, have consolidated their establishments, and are now opening, at their
Wholesale and Retail
DRUG & PAINT WAREHOUSE,
Corner of Market and 3d Streets,
A fresh supply of
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c &c.
Which they offer for sale on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city.
ALSO,
A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
WHITE LEAD,
DRY AND GROUND IN OIL
Pittsburgh, June 3.—6t.eo

AN APPRENTICE
TO THE
Ornamental and Sign Painting Business,
IS WANTED by the Subscriber A boy from the country, of about 14 years of age, would be preferred.
E G. Nelson.
Pittsburgh, June 10—tf,

Walter Fortune & Sons,
SADDLE TREE MANUFACTURERS,
RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragemen they have had in their business, and hope, from their industry and strict attention, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders They have always on hand a large assortment of
SADDLE-TREES,
and will warrant them as good as can be manufactured in the United States, which they will sell low for cash or approved acceptances They also carry on the BLACK and WHITE SMITH BUSINESS.
May 13—6mo.

ADAMS & HUTCHESON
HAVE just received on Consignment, at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market Street, a quantity of
American Patent
WOOD SCREWS
Assorted, from 5-8 to 14 inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Phillipsburg Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.
—*ALSO IN STORE*—
Juniata Bar Iron
Ditto Nails & Brads
Geneva Window Glass
Trotter's Rifle Powder
Kentucky mon. Tobacco
Feathers, &c.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824—1y

COPPER AND TIN WARE
MANUFACTORY.
THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of
Howard & Rodgers,
Respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand,
Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles, TIN WARE, &c &c.
Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS, Fullers' and Slatters' KETTLES, SALT TUBE, &c &c.* made to order, at the shortest notice From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality. Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.
Wm J Howard,
Robert Rodgers.
April 22, 1825—tf.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood Streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,
Y H and Imperial Teas,

Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,
And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
Alderman Lowrie's Office,
Is in the West corner of the Diamond.
Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,
DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.
Buildings and merchandise of every class, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country
Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.
Application at the office, No 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on
Job Bacon, Sec'y.
Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured, may have it done by the above company, on application to
Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.
Pittsburgh, March 4—tf *AGENT*

SAMUEL WOOD
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING,* and *WHITEWASHING,* and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz.—

3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 coats on lath,		8 cts per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ per roll
do.	border,	25
Whitewashing,		37½ per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars.
Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice
June 25—tf.

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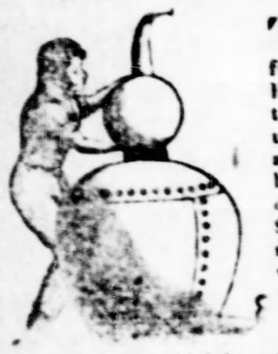

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No. 19, Sansom St. Philadelphia.
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Taylorsville, Bucks county.
Assignees.
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Of the city of Pittsburgh, *Laborer.*
James Hedger,
Of said city, *Laborer.*
Andrew Wilson,
Of said city, *Bricklayer.*
Joseph Coombs,
Of said city, *Blacksmith.*
Pittsburgh, July 29, 1825—3t.sk.

DOCTOR SPEER,
HAS COMMENCED
The Practice of Medicine,
In the City of Pittsburgh,

AND will attend to calls in any branch of the profession, at his shop, in Fourth street, between Market & Wood streets, one door east of the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
March 18, 1825

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent on perpetual lease, the LOT he now lives on, in Wood st. between Fourth street and Diamond Alley.
It will be laid out in LOTS,
To suit those wishing to rent.
Wm. Robinson.
Pittsburgh, July 1.—tf

JUST RECEIVED,
By the subscriber, in WOOD, between 2d and 3d streets,
20 Bags GREEN COFFEE.
15 Chests Y Hyson TEA
very superior
IN STORE.

Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder TEAS
Old Java and best Havana COFFEE.
A few bbls No 2. fine fat MACKEREL.
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, &c &c.
Very superior SALLAD OIL, in bottles.
Best English MUSTARD. do.
Loaf and New Orleans SUGARS.
Powder, Lead, Shot and Flints.
First quality Virginia Chewing TOBACCO.
Foreign & Domestic LIQUORS & WINES of 1st quality, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, all of which are offered, *Wholesale & Retail* on the most
R Bevan, Jr.
May 27—tf

☞ Expected in a few days, a fresh supply of FRESH HERRING AND SHAD.

PITTSBURGH
FLINT GLASS-WORKS.
Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

HAVE, in addition to their former assortment, of plain, moulded and cut Glass, which, is now very complete,
LA FAYETTE and MEDALION
Tumblers, Ornaments, &c.
Which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.
Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825— tf.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the valuable PLANTATION, whereon he now lives, near Noblestown, in Fayette township, Allegheny county. It contains 260 acres. There are about 150 acres cleared. There is a good orchard and an abundance of meadow. The buildings are a good farm house, kitchen, barn, stabling, sheds, spring house, smoke-house, &c.—Also, a good stone STILL HOUSE, with every fixture necessary for immediate operation. Two families may be accommodated on this place, as there is a second improvement on it, suitable for a small family, consisting of a good house, small barn, and spring house. The place is well watered, and the land is of a good quality.
Also, a PLANTATION containing about 130 acres, situated in the same township, adjoining Christopher Cowan, Esq. on Chartier's Creek. The land is first rate. The improvements are, a good farm house, kitchen, stable, &c. This place might be made very valuable. There are excellent coal-banks on both places. For terms apply to JAMES ADAMS, Esq. Pittsburgh, or to
William Herdman.
July 22, 1825 —3t.*

FOR SALE,
Four hundred Acres of LAND,

SIX miles from the town of Butler, in Centre township, Butler county, on which there are

a cabin House and Barn, and about fifty acres cleared. The land is of the best quality, and will be sold cheap. For terms apply to Dr. F. Bausman, near Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, adjoining the premises.
Henry Miller.
July 1—tf.

To our Creditors

TAKE NOTICE, That we, whose names are undersigned, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the acts of the general assembly, made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the third Monday of August next, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.
Richard Geary,
Of Pittsburgh, Carpenter
James Wilson,
Of Elizabeth township, Nailer.
July 22, 1825.—3t.ep.

Notice to Creditors.

MY CREDITORS are hereby notified, that I have applied to the court of common pleas, of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several acts of insolvency of this commonwealth, and that the said court have appointed *Monday, the fifteenth day of August next*, for hearing me and my creditors, at the court-house, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think fit, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.
Christopher Bowen,
Farmer, Findlay township.
July 29—3t.ep

R. L. KEEN & Co.
HAVE ON HAND
Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, GLASSWARE,
Queens-ware, Stationary,
And a few dozen of Thompson's
BEST QUALITY SICKLES;
Which they offer at very reduced prices, for
CASH OR BARTER.
Pittsburgh, June 3, 1825

E. MERRITT,
DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends making this city his residence. He has taken the front Room of the building now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, in Fourth between Market and Wood Streets: where he will be happy to render his professional services to such applicants as may honor him with their commands. From his experience in Setting Artificial Teeth, he flatters himself that he will receive a reasonable share of public patronage. All operations of the teeth performed with the greatest ease.
Will keep on hand a quantity of his celebrated DENTIFRICE for polishing the teeth, and hardening the gums when spongy. This powder will restore bleeding gums to a healthy state, by its use, in a few day. Warranted free from acids or any thing that *tends* to destroy the enamel.
N. B. Will be found at his room from eight until twelve in the morning—from two until six in the evening.
Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825 —tf.

ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH.
Wood St. between First and Second Sts.
MR. SCOTT

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing the public, that having procured a large and commodious dwelling, he can now admit a few more young gentlemen as
Boarders and Scholars.
The course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit, to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society.—For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic &c. have been introduced into the Academy.—No boy above 16 years of age will be accepted as a Boarder. *Tuition, Board, Washing and Mending*, $130 *per annum*
April 1, 1825 —1y

FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO SELL HIS
Livery Establishment,

IN Fourth-street, consisting of SIXTEEN HORSES, FOUR GIGS, TWO BAROUCHES, ONE HACKNEY COACH, and SIX SLEIGHS, all in good order, which he will sell low for Cash, or approved Notes at ninety days. They will be sold to suit purchasers.
Those wishing to purchase will call and see the property.
Wm. Graham, Jr.
Pittsburgh, June 24, 1825

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1825—tf.

NOTICE.

SAMUEL PETTIGREW (*of the late firm of Speakman & Pettigrew*) and HORNER & CLAYLAND, having associated themselves in the Drug Business, have consolidated their establishments, and are now opening, at their
Wholesale and Retail
DRUG & PAINT WAREHOUSE,
Corner of Market and 3d Streets,
A fresh supply of
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c &c.
Which they offer for sale on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city.
ALSO,
A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
WHITE LEAD,
DRY AND GROUND IN OIL
Pittsburgh, June 3.—6t.eo

AN APPRENTICE
TO THE
Ornamental and Sign Painting Business,

IS WANTED by the Subscriber. A boy from the country, of about 14 years of age, would be preferred.
E. G. Nelson.
Pittsburgh, June 10—tf.

Walter Fortune & Sons,
SADDLE TREE MANUFACTURERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have had in their business, and hope, from their industry and strict attention, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders. They have always on hand a large assortment of
SADDLE-TREES,
and will warrant them as good as can be manufactured in the United States, which they will sell low for cash or approved acceptances. They also carry on the BLACK and WHITE SMITH BUSINESS.
May 13—6mo.

ADAM & HUTCHESON

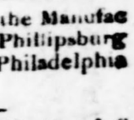
HAVE just received on Consignment at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market Street, a quantity of
American Patent
WOOD SCREWS
Assorted, from 5-8 to 1¼ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Philipsburg Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.
—ALSO IN STORE—
Juniata Bar Iron
Ditto Nails & Brads
Geneva Window Glass
Trotter's Rifle Powder
Kentucky man. Tobacco
Feathers, &c.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824 —1y

COPPER AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of
Howard & Rodgers,
Respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand,
Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles, TIN WARE, &c &c.
Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS, Fullers' and Hatters' KETTLES, SALT TUBE, &c &c.* made to order, at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality. Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.
Wm J Howard,
Robert Rodgers.
April 22, 1825 —tf.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood Streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,
Y H and Imperial Teas,



Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs, Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,
And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
Alderman Lowrie's Office,
Is in the West corner of the Diamond.
Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.
Buildings and merchandise of every class, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country.
Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.
Application at the office, No 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on.
Job Bacon, Sec'y.
Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured, may have it done by the above company, on application to
Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.
Pittsburgh, March 4—tf AGENT.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING*, and *WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz.—

3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 coats on lath,		8 cts per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ per roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars.
Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.
June 20—tf.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1825.

BIOGRAPHY.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

RICHARD BUTLER.—*Continued.*

During the spring of 1778, no enterprise of magnitude was undertaken. Sir William Howe, keeping his army very compact, afforded no opportunity for the display of partisan abilities, and Washington's army was so reduced by the expiration of short terms of enlistment, that he could not indulge his natural disposition for active offensive operations. In the month of May, 1778, Howe resigned the command of the British army, and Sir Henry Clinton immediately commenced arrangements for abandoning Philadelphia, and marching across New-Jersey to New-York. Washington received early information of this design, and flattered himself with the hope that he might strike the British army a severe blow on the march. On the 18th of June, the British evacuated Philadelphia. On the 28th, an attempt was made on the enemy at Monmouth, but owing to misconduct on the part of Gen. Lee, the result was not decisive, although the victory was with the Americans.

A full account of the Battle of Monmouth would occupy too much space for this sketch. I shall therefore only give some reference to the conduct of Wayne's brigade, to which Col. Richard Butler belonged, from Washington's official report to Congress, dated 1st July, 1778. "Having received information that the enemy were prosecuting their march towards Monmouth Court House, I despatched a thousand select men, under Brigadier Gen. Wayne, and sent the Marquis De Lafayette to take command of the whole advanced party." Afterwards, "I detached Gen. Lee, with two Brigades, to join the Marquis at English Town, of course the whole command devolved on him." Again—"After moving about five miles, to my great surprise and mortification, I met the whole advanced corps retreating, and as I was told, *by General Lee's orders*, without having made any opposition, *except one fire given by a party under the command of Col Butler*, on their being charged by the enemy's cavalry who were repulsed." The troops were now formed under the eye of the commander in chief.—A severe action took place, and Washington observes, "Gen. Wayne advanced with a body of troops, and kept up so severe a fire, that the enemy were soon compelled to retire behind a defile, where the first stand in the begining of the action had been made." Again, "The catalogue of those who distinguished themselves is too long to admit of particularising individuals. I cannot, however, forbear mentioning Brigadier Gen. Wayne, whose conduct and bravery during this whole action deserve particular commendation."

Sir H. Clinton decamped during the ensuing night, and hastily joined Knyphausen, who had with the baggage reached the heights of Middletown, near the place of embarkation, where they were secure from assault. General Washington now directed his march to the northward, crossed the North River, and fixed his head quarters at Whiteplains.

Two days before the army reached Whiteplains, Washington received information of the arrival of Count D'Estaing, with the French fleet, off Sandy Hook. It was now agreed to make a combined attack upon the troops stationed on Rhode-Island, under the command of Sir Robert Pigot. To strengthen the American army under Sullivan, who were destined to co-operate with D'Estaing in this attack, Washington detached two Brigades from his force at Whiteplains. This reduction of his strength rendered it impossible for him to make an attack upon Sir H Clinton in New-York. On the other hand Sir H. Clinton was content to carry on a mere predatory warfare, moving his forces with so much rapidity, and with so much compactness, that during the summer no opportunity was afforded for the display of American skill or courage.

On the 27th of Sept. 1778, a party of British surprised about one hundred of Baylor's dragoons.—Washington in his official letter of the 3d of Oct. 1778, says, "This affair seems to have been attended with every circumstance of cruelty." "It is a small compensation for this affair that Col. Richard Butler, three or four days ago, with a party of infantry and horse, comprehending Major Lee's Corps, fell in with a party of fifteen chasseurs and about one hundred Yagers under Capt. Donop, below Tarrytown, upon whom they instantly charged, killed ten on the spot and took the officers commanding the chasseurs and eighteen Yagers prisoners. The roughness of the country facilitated the flight of the rest, and prevented the success being more complete."—2nd Vol. Washington's official letters, page 272.—Marshall's Life of Washington Vol 3, 480.

In the month of December, the American army retired into winter quarters in Connecticut, on both sides of the North River, about West Point and Middlebrook.

Previous to 1779, with the exception of the attack on Sullivan's Island in 1776,—the British arms had been directed almost entirely against the northern and middle States. But the capture of Burgoyne, and the obstinacy with which the contest was maintained in Jersey and Pennsylvania, seem to have convinced the British ministry that all exertions in that quarter were fruitless. It was now determined to hold possession of and strongly fortify, the islands about the Hudson, and to direct their arms principally against the Southern States, which were less capable of resistance. Hereafter, therefore, the most active operations were in the Southern States. Butler, however, with Wayne's brigade was still attached to the army of Washington in the middle department. As usual his force was inferior to that of the enemy, and Sir H. Clinton determined to make use of the facilities which his naval force afforded him to harass the coast of Connecticut.

On the 3d of July, an expedition of about three thousand men, embarked at Frog's Neck, under the command of Maj. Gen. Tryon, took New-Haven and destroyed the naval and military stores there, afterwards proceeded to Fairfield and Norwalk, flourishing villages, which they reduced to ashes, and were about to proceed to New-London, with an increased force, when employment was found for them in another quarter, by an exploit of a daring kind, in which Colonel Richard Butler, bore a conspicuous part.

The affair to which I allude, was the capture of Stony Point, one of the most gallant achievements of our Revolution. "Stony Point is a commanding hill, surrounded on three sides by the Hudson, and the greater part of the fourth side covered by a deep marsh, through which there was but one passage.—There was, however, a passage along the beach at low water. On the summit of the hill was the fort, well furnished with heavy ordnance. Several breastworks and batteries were advanced in front of the main work, and about half way down the hill were two rows of abattis. The batteries were calculated to command the beach and the crossing place of the marsh. In addition to these defences, several vessels of war were stationed in the river, so as, in a considerable degree, to command the ground at the foot of the hill. The fort was garrisoned by about six hundred men under Lt Col Johnson. The night of the 15th July, 1779; was fixed upon for this desperate attempt, and Wayne's brigade was selected to make it. It was determined to attack in two columns, one by the passage through the marsh, the other by the beach. Butler's regiment, and two companies under Capt Murfree, composed the left column, and was entrusted to Col. Richard Butler. Febiger's and Meigs' regiments, with Major Hull's detachment, composed the right column, commanded by Wayne himself. One hundred and fifty volunteers, led by Lt Col. Fleury and Major Posey, composed the van of the right, and one hundred volunteers, under Major Stewart, composed the van of the left. *A forlorn hope*, of twenty men, preceded each column, commanded by Lieutenants Gibbons and Knox, whose duty it was to remove the abattis and other obstructions. At twenty minutes past to fire, both columns rushed forward under a tremendous fire of musketry and artillery. Surmounting every obstacle, they entered the works at the point of the bayonet, and without having fired a single musket, obtained complete possession of the post. The humanity displayed by the conquerors, was as conspicuous as their courage." (Marshall's Life of Washington, vol. 4, pages 67 to 79.)—Gen. Wayne's letter to Gen. Washington, dated 17th July, 1779, is published in the Remembrancer, for 1779, pages 368–9, from which I will only make the following extract. "Colonels Butler, Meigs, and Febiger, conducted themselves with that coolness, bravery, and perseverence, that will ever ensure success." The American loss was much less than might have been expected from the desperate nature of the enterprise, being only about 100. The British loss was 63 killed, and 543 prisoners. A large amount of ordnance and military stores were also taken.

On the 10th October, 1779, the following resolution was passed by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this House be given to Gen. Wayne, and the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, for the courage and conduct displayed by them in the attack on Stony Point. The honor they have reflected on the state to which they belong, the clemency they showed to those in their power, in a situation, when, by the laws of war, and stimulated by resentment, occasioned by the remembrance of a former massacre, they would have been justified in putting to death every one of the garrison, will transmit their names with honor to the latest posterity, and will show that true bravery and honor are inseparable."

Late in December, 1779, the army went into winter quarters at Morristown, in New-Jersey. Washington now confidently hoped that he would be enabled to make the ensuing campaign decisive; but he was again disappointed. The summer of 1780 was passed in inactivity, in this section of the country.—In December, 1780, the troops went into winter quarters near Morristown. On the 1st of January, 1781, an alarming mutiny broke out in the Pennsylvania line. Great exertions were made to suppress it, but in vain. Gen. Wayne exerted his influence without effect. The mutineers, consisting of thirteen hundred men, with six pieces of artillery, marched towards Princeton. "The next day, (says Marshall, in his Life of Washington, vol. 4, page 359,) Gen. Wayne, accompanied by Colonels Butler and Stewart, two officers possessing in a high degree the affections of the soldiers, followed them, in hopes of bringing them back." They opened an intercourse with the mutineers, and eventually an arrangement was concluded. During the mutiny, British emissaries were sent to them, but were seized and confined. A full account may be had in Marshall's Life of Washington, vol. 4, pages 356 to 366. This was an alarming occurrence. The sufferings of the mutineers had been unparalleled, and it is not surprising that they were driven to madness. Washington, in a letter to Gen. Schuyler, observes:—"Since my last we have had the patience of the army put to the severest test. Sometimes it has been five or six days without bread; at other times, as many days without meat, and once or twice, two or three days without either. The medical department has neither sugar, tea, chocolate, wine, nor spirituous liquors." And the want of food was not the only grievance. "The money was so depreciated, that "the pay of a captain would not buy the shoes in which he marched." In addition to the *common* grievances, there was one *peculiar* to the Pennsylvania line. Many of the soldiers were enlisted "for three years, or during the war." The soldiers claimed discharges at the end of *three years*, and Congress insisted upon holding them *during the war*. The soldiers considered this an imposition, which, added to their other grievances, produced the mutiny. There is surely no good reason why Congress should have the option; the forms of the enlistments were drawn by the agents of the government, and if they were not sufficiently explicit, it was their fault. If these circumstances do not justify the conduct of the troops, they certainly do palliate it.

In April, 1781, Wayne's brigade was ordered to Virginia, to join Lafayette, who was hard pressed by Cornwallis. The British general was determined to strike and destroy Lafayette's army before Wayne could join him. For this purpose, he commenced an active pursuit, and was so confident of success, that in one of his letters he exclaimed, "*The boy cannot escape me.*" However, he was disappointed, and the junction was effected about the 1st or 2nd of June, 1781.

On the 25th of June, 1781, Cornwallis detached Col. Simcoe, to destroy some boats and stores on the Chickahominy river. This brought on an action which resulted in a manner highly honorable to Col. Butler, and of which the following account is given, in Lafayette's official letter to Gen Green, dated 27th June, 1781. Remembrancer, part 2nd, 1781, page 218.

"I pushed forward a detachment under Colonel Butler, but notwithstanding the most fatiguing march the Colonel reports that he could not have overtaken them, had not Major Macpherson mounted fifty light infantry behind an equal number of dragoons, which, coming up with the enemy, charged them within six miles of Williamsburgh. Such of the advanced corps as could arrive, composed of riflemen, under Major Call and Major Willis, began a smart action. Inclosed is the return of our loss; that of the enemy is sixty killed, including several officers, and one hundred wounded, a disproportion which the skill of our riflemen easily explains. I am under great obligation to Colonel Butler, and the officers and men of the detachment, for their ardour in the pursuit, and their conduct in the action. General Wayne, who marched to the support of Butler, sent down some troops under Major Hamilton. The whole British army came out to save Simcoe, and on the arrival of our army on this ground, returned to Williamsburgh."

On the 6th of July was fought the battle of Greensprings, in which Wayne's brigade fought the whole British army. A full account of the affair may be seen in Marshall's life of Washington, vol. 4, page 401 to 403, and Lee's Memoirs, vol. 2, page 224 to 230. The following extract from the General Orders of Lafayette, dated July 8, 1781, cannot be with propriety omitted. Remembrancer for 1781, part 2nd, pages 264–5.

"The General is happy in acknowledging the spirit of the detachment commanded by General Wayne, in their engagement with the total of the British army, of which he happened to be an eye witness. He requests General Wayne, the officers and men under his command, to receive his best thanks."

In August, 1781, arrangements were made by Washington and De Grasse, for a combined attack upon York town. On the 21st of August, the American army, under Washington, crossed the Hudson at King's Ferry, and on the 25th of September the armies of Washington, Lafayette, and Rochambeau, united at Williamsburgh, near York town. Until the 6th of October, the combined armies were engaged in conveying their heavy artillery, and military stores to camp. On that day the first parallel was opened within six hundred yards of the British lines. On the 11th, the second parallel was opened within three hundred yards of the British lines. This daring operation was performed under the immediate direction of Col. Butler, as appears by the following extract from his private journal, which is more minute than the accounts given in Thatcher's journal and the histories of our revolution, but perfectly consistent with them.

"11th. This night Col. Butler had the command of 600 men, and opened about 700 paces of the second parallel within about 250 yards of their works; in many places this was done so secretly that the enemy did not know of it till day, when they commenced a very heavy fire, though they did but little harm."

On the 17th October, Cornwallis beat a parley, and proposed a cessation of hostilities for twenty-four hours. This was rejected by Washington, who agreed to a cessation for two hours, for the arrangement of the terms of surrender. When propositions were first made, the division of Steuben, composed of Wayne's and Gist's brigades, was in the lines, and according to the etiquette established in such cases, Steuben claimed the right to remain in the lines until the surrender was completed.

When the time arrived at which the troops in the lines had usually been relieved, Lafayette, whose turn it was to relieve, advanced for that purpose.—Steuben, however, insisted upon his right, and when the usage was explained to Lafayette, he yielded the point promptly, though reluctantly.

"On the 19th October, 1778, Cornwallis surrendered the posts of York town and Gloucester, with the troops, stores, and shipping, to the combined armies of America and France. Wayne's brigade, now not exceeding seven or eight hundred men, proceeded to Georgia; while Col Butler and other officers were ordered to Pennsylvania, to obtain and organize recruits. With the capture of Cornwallis active military operations ceased."

Negotiations for peace having commenced at Paris, with every prospect of an amicable termination, the army was reduced. Some officers and troops were, however, retained, among whom was Col. Richard Butler. The following letter from Gen. Washington to him, upon this subject, will surely not be uninteresting:—

"*Head-Quarters, Newburgh, Dec. 24, 1782.*

"Dear Sir,—Your favor of the 7th inst. has been duly received. Agreeably to your request, I enclose discharges for the men you have mentioned by name. Whenever there are any other instances in which you think the good of the service will be promoted by similar exchanges, I shall not hesitate to give my assent thereto.

"At the same time, I am very happy to hear you are to continue in service, I am extremely distressed with a consideration of the disagreeable feelings and prospects of many of the brave officers, from whose zeal, experience, and ability, the public has derived such essential services, and who are now to bid adieu to their military connexions.

"Although it may not be in the power of our country and the present age, to do ample justice to the merits of those gallant officers and men who have composed the American army, and by their bravery and perseverance effected the independence of this vast Continent; yet a pleasing consciousness of having been instrumental in producing so great an event, and a reflection that the unbiassed world and posterity will view their exertions in the fairest point of light, will soothe many an anxious hour,—and I cannot but hope the sweets of liberty, peace, and domestic enjoyment, are yet to be tasted, by those who have shared so freely in the fatigues and dangers of procuring these inestimable blessings for others.

"With sentiments of the highest esteem,

"I am, dear Sir, your most obedient servant,

"*G. WASHINGTON.*

"Col. R. Butler."

[*To be continued.*]

From a Missouri paper.

TRAPPING EXPEDITION.

The following narrative of Capt. Becknell, who has lately returned to Missouri from a Trapping Expedition in the Upper Province of New Mexico, furnishes an interesting description of the privation and sufferings endured by the hardy and enterprising Trappers in the wilds of the West. It also gives us some additional information of that portion of the country and of the trade that is carried on between our western States and Santa Fe.

"On the 5th of November last, I left Santa Cruz, with a party of nine men, employed in my service, with a view of trapping on the Green River, several hundred miles from Santa Fe.

In the course of my route towards the point of destination, I passed through the gap in a mountain, which was so narrow as greatly to resemble a gateway. This mountain, which had the appearance of an artificial mound, was about three or four hundred feet high, and not more than ten feet in breadth at the base. The country here is poor, and only timbered with pine and cedar.—I met in this vicinity several parties of Indians, who were poor and inoffensive. It was, however reported that some of the Indians who spent some time with us, afterwards committed murders upon the persons of some of the *engages* of Mr. Prevost, of St. Louis, and robbed the remainder. We suffered every misery incident to such an enterprise in the winter season, such as hunger and cold—but were exempted from robbery. The flesh of a very lean horse, which we were constrained to break our fast with, was, at this time, pronounced excellent. But when his bones were served up, as a matter of necessity, they were not as well relished, but had nearly proved fatal to the whole party. We found, to our cost, that our stomachs, although tolerably commodiously disposed, were not equal to the task of digesting bones. You can readily imagine, that we were in a deplorable condition where it would be justifiable to adopt the philosophy of the Romans and give odds to die. But such is not the practice of the Missourians. Although we were forty days from settlements, and snow three or four feet deep, and our small stock of horses, our principal reliance for effecting a retreat, considered sacred, so that to have eaten them would be like dining upon our feet, we contrived to supply our tables, if not with the dainties of life, with food of the most substantial kind. For instance, we subsisted two days on soup made of a raw hide we had reserved for soling our moccasons, on the following morning the remains were dashed up into a hash. The young men employed by me had seen better days, and had never before been superless to bed, nor missed a wholesome and substantial meal at the regular family hour, except one who was with me when I opened the road to Santa Fe. When afterwards we were enabled to procure indifferent Bear meat, we devoured it in a style of eagerness, which, on a review of our operations at this time, very forcibly reminds us of the table urbanity of a prairie wolf.

While at our winter camp we hunted when we could and the remainder of the time attempted to sleep, so as to dream of the abundance of our own tables at home, and the dark rich tenants of our smoke houses.

In the vicinity of our encampment, I discovered old diggings, and the remains of furnaces.—There are also in this neighborhood the remains of many small stone houses, some of which have one story beneath the surface of the earth.—There is likewise an abundance of broken pottery here, well baked and neatly painted. This was probably the site of a town where the ancient Mexican Indians resided, as the Spaniards who seldom visit this part of the country, can give no account of it.

On our way back to the settlements, we halted at the encampment of a band of Indians, who shocked our feelings not a little by the disposition they were about to make of an infirm (and no longer useful) squaw. When the principal part of the band had left their camp, two of those remaining proceeded to lay the sick woman upon her face, by the side of some of her effects.—They then covered her with a funeral pile of pine wood, to which they set fire, and thus made a Hindoo sacrifice of the patient old matron.

As the depth of the snow, and the intense cold of the season, rendered trapping almost impracticable, we succeeded, on a third attempt in making good our retreat from this inhospitable wilderness, and reached a Spanish village on the fifth of April, after an absence of five months.

It was reported in the Spanish settlements, by a man who had been employed by George Armstrong, of Franklin, who accompanied me to Santa Fe, that he had been murdered by the Indians; but I have good reason to believe, and I most sincerely hope, this may be only idle fabrication.

The trade to this province has been greatly injured by the reduction of prices—white domestics are only fifty cents per yard. An export duty of three per cent is collected on all specie brought out of the province in this direction.—Although my essays have been unfortunate speculations, I am disposed to make another experiment.

I travelled from the Spanish village of Taos, to Fort Osage, on the Missouri in thirty-four days. I had supplied myself with provisions for the journey, consisting of meat, beans, and peas. By the route which I travelled on my return, I avoided the so much dreaded sand hills, where adventurers have frequently been forced to drink the blood of their mules to allay their thirst.—Mr. Baily Hardeman, of this country, was to have set out on his return, accompanied by a large party, on the first of the present month.

I cannot better conclude than by annexing this remark, that the toils endured, and the privations suffered in these enterprises, very naturally give a tone and relish to the repose and plenty found at the cl[illegible]ed fire side.

WILLIAM BECKNELL."

The Ex Empress Iturbide, and her sons, have become inhabitants of Philadelphia.

Foreign News.

INDEPENDENCE OF HAYTI.

Philadelphia July 26.—The most important news we have to offer, is that of the recognition of Haytien Independence by the French Government. The New-York editors give it as a verbal report. We confirm it with the following letter received here this morning.

It is not a little remarkable that the French government should send out a fleet of fourteen vessels of war to support its plenipotentiary in his negotiation, and as the indedendence of only *part* of the island appears to have been recognised we must not be surprised if we shortly hear of the *Spanish* part being occupied by the French forces.

Port au Prince, 11th July.

"We embrace this opportunity via. N. York, to inform you of the arrival here on the 3d inst of a French frigate, a brig and a schooner, part of a squadron, consisting of two ships of the line, each bearing the flag of a Rear Admiral, eight frigates, two brigs, and a schooner—immediately after anchoring, the Commander of the frigate (a Baron Mackau,) signified to his Excellency the President, his being the bearer of a Commission from his most Christian Majesty Charles X to treat with this Government respecting the recognition of its Independence.

"On the evening of the 7th, the preliminaries were agreed to, and next morning the brig was despatched to announce to the squadron the amicable termination of the Commission.

"The whole squadron came to anchor off this port on the 9th inst and this morning the Ordonnance of Independence was formally landed and conducted in procession to the Senate. The following articles were accepted by the Senators and afterwards sanctioned by His Excellency the President.

"The ports of the *French part* of the Island of St Domingo to be opened to the Flags of all Nations. (The Spanish part is not included in the act of Independence.) Only half the amount of import and export duties paid by other nations to be levied on French ships, merchandise and produce.

"One hundred and fifty millions of francs to be given to the French Colonists, as an indemnification, payable by instalments within five years, the first payment on 31st Dec 1825.

"It is stated that a written pledge is given on the part of the Baron Mackau, that it was not the intention of the French Government, that the word produce, should mean the export of Haytien produce at half duties. This, as well as other particulars, will be more amply explained as soon as we can make ourselves acquainted with them—no limitation is mentioned for the termination of the favored duties.

"Business is quite at a stand for the moment—nothing but feasting and illuminations is thought of."

FROM ENGLAND.

Summary from the National Gazette.

Fire Arms as a Walking Stick.—The Sheffield Mercury states, that a patent has been granted to Mr. James Cook, of Birmingham, for certain improvements in making locks for guns, pistols, &c. The object of this invention is the construction of gun and pistol locks upon a more simple principle than those hitherto made; instead of the usual main spring formed as a lever, the patentee proposes that the hammer shall be projected forward in a right line, by means of a helical or worm spring, by which contrivance all the operative parts of the gun lock are contained in a cylinder within the head of a walking stick. The lock, with all the mechanism for discharging the gun being placed within the diameter of the barrel, its appearance is simply that of an ordinary cane, with a buck horn head, and a plug ferrule in the bottom or muzzle; the sight is taken along the side of the barrel.

The Glasgow Mechanics' Register states, that if a tree is blighted or infested with insects; a drop or two of quicksilver poured into a hole in one of the branches, to be afterwards stopped with a peg, will kill the insects and stop the blight in a day or two.

The Cotton manufactory in Ireland has received an extraordinary impulse within the last two years. In 1822, only 556,046 yards of cotton goods were exported from Ireland to great Britain; but in 1824, 6,511,645 yards were exported.

A very extraordinary swimming match took place in the neighborhood of Glyn, in Sussex. A young man engaged to undress himself in deep water. He was dressed in a short jacket, waistcoat, trowsers, shoes, stockings, neckcloth, and hat. The signal being given, he commenced, and completely undressed himself in the water, in three minutes and three quarters. His next attempt was to swim 100 yards with his legs tied; the cord was placed round his ankles; he was then put into the water, and swam the one hundred yards in 5 minutes. He swam on his back with his feet foremost. His legs were then untied, and his arms were tied round, and close to his body, and he swam with his head foremost, and accomplished the hundred yards in two minutes and a half. He won the three events in the short space of 21 minute,s including the time he rested himself.

A few days since as some boys were playing at marbles at Burnham in Essex, one of them making a small hole in the ground with his pocket knife, discovered eight guineas of different reigns from William III. to George. II. A piece of paper in a perfect state of preservation was found underneath them.

Within the celebrated Paris cemetry of Pere La Chaise, upwards of 100,000 persons had been interred up to the year 1822; for 15,000 of whom monuments had been erected, and 1500 of them are remarkable for the beauty, magnificence, neatness, or peculiarity of their structure, or for the names of the persons whose memories they are intended to perpetuate.

Last week, a common brewer of Bath, was discovered carrying on the two trades of common brewer and retail brewer, and was fined in the mitigated sum of £300 and costs.

A serious disturbance has taken place at Stroud, Gloucestershire. Upwards of 10,000 weavers and other mechanics threatened to pull down the prison, to which a weaver had been committed for having stolen some yarn. Eight of the rioters are now in custody.

The accounts from Madrid state, that Morillo will immediately be sent out as Governor General of Cuba. Morillo is, we believe, in France.

Last week, on the road between Chester and Woodside Ferry, four ladies, on their journey from Liverpool to Chester, after crossing the water to that ferry, engaged and paid for the whole of the inside of the coach, licensed to carry six, in order to secure themselves an exemption from any company. After proceeding about three miles, the fair travellers were surprised by the appearance of a stranger, who effected an ingress, not indeed by the usual entrance at the door of the coach, but by the back part of it, pushing himself through the aperture he had formed, and giving one of the ladies a fraternal hug, by which her shawl was nearly torn to pieces. This obtrusive visitor was immediately recognised to be no other than a native of Norway or Lapland, in the form of a full bear! The shrieks of the ladies instantly induced the coachman to stop the vehicle, when his fair charge were released from the peril and their fears without sustaining any further personal injury than the fright. On an explanation being entered into, it was found that the keeper, in order to convey bruin to some villages in the neighborhood, for the purpose of baiting, had taken a place for him in the hind boot of the coach, the back of which was a good deal the worse for wear, though it had been slightly repaired. The animal, probably not feeling comfortable in his quarters, or taking a sudden relish for genteel society, dashed through the dilapidated partition, and exhibited himself to the company in the manner we have already described.

EXPEDITION TO THE NIGER.

We have great pleasure in learning the arrival in England of Major Denham and Lieutenant Clapperton (the latter of the Royal Marine forces,) who left this country in the year of 18.1, on an exploratory journey into the interior of Africa, connected with ascertaining the source, course and termination of the river Niger, which has been an object of geographical research more than 200 years. Our illustrious modern traveler, Mungo Park, threw a more full and more decisive light on this subject than ever had been made to appear during this long period: after penetrating through a variety of the kingdoms of the western and interior Africa, he came at length to Sego, the capital of Bambara, where he beheld "the long-sought majestic Niger glittering to the morning sun, as broad as the Thames at Westminster, flowing slowly to the eastward. He then traced its course downwards to Silla, and upwards to Bamnakoo, (about 1000 miles,) where it first became navigable, to an extent of 300 miles. This however, appeared to be only a commencement of the career of this mighty stream, leaving its subsequent progress involved in increasing mystery. Jackson, Hornemann, Tuckey, Bowditch, Richie, Lyon, Laing, and now Denham and Clapperton have all since, by their persevering efforts, contributed to our previous mass of information respecting the most celebrated of African streams. We understand that Major Denham and Mr. Clapperton have ascertained with great certainty, that Lake Tyad is a great fresh water lake, having no outlet, and that it is fed by two large rivers, one of which, the Shary, flows from the same chain of mountains in which the western branch of the Nile (otherwise the White Nile) takes its rise. The Shary, runs a direction nearly due north from its source to the lake; whilst it is ascertained that the other river, called the Yao, enters the lake on its N. N. W. side flowing from the westward; but it is not a continuation of the Joliba or river of Timbuctoo. These travellers confirm the account of the Mahommedan priest, that between Cano and Nyffe there is no river communication. Cano is in lat. 13 N long 9 E. and Succatoo, which our adventurers subsequently visited, is in 12 N. and 5 E. This town is the capital of a great nation, of which we appear to have had no previous information, though the King of the country (whose name is Bello) was much pleased with the appearance of our countrymen, and, to their surprise, they saw his house furnished with English crockery, which, it appeared he had obtained, in the way of traffic, with the inhabitants of the Bight of Benin. He expressed a hope that a mode would be found by which his subjects could trade with the English. His country appeared very productive, and abounded with cattle. It further appears, by the information collected by Messrs. Denham and Clapperton, that the Timbuctoo River runs S E. to Nyffe, then southernly, and empties itself into the Bight of Benin; which ascertained fact is of much importance, as it opens a communication with the Atlantic, and will greatly facilitate the object intended to be pursued by Major Laing in the course of the ensuing winter or the next spring. Whilst crossing the Desert our travellers were much distressed for want of provisions, yet they have happily arrived home in tolerable health having suffered less from the climate than any of their predecessors in this arduous enterprise. They were well received by the natives, who made them various presents, which are on their way to England, from Malta. Among them are five live ostriches and a beautiful horse for our King, presented to him by one of the native princes. *English paper.*

Our Government by an early recognition of the independence of Hayti, might have placed our commerce with the island on a footing with that of the most favored nation. The question of policy was one, however, which involved many important points, affecting both a good understanding with France and the good feelings of the people in the Southern states. If the decision of the American Cabinet was an unwise one, it is too late now to rectify the error.

The discriminating duty of 6 per cent in favor of the French, put an end to our trade with Hayti in many articles of European origin; but we shall find sale in the island for raw produce and domestic cottons. *Phil. Gaz.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1825.

BIOGRAPHY.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

RICHARD BUTLER.—*Continued.*

During the spring of 1778, no enterprise of magnitude was undertaken. Sir William Howe, keeping his army very compact, afforded no opportunity for the display of partisan abilities, and Washington's army was so reduced by the expiration of short terms of enlistment, that he could not indulge his natural disposition for active offensive operations. In the month of May, 1778, Howe resigned the command of the British army, and Sir Henry Clinton immediately commenced arrangements for abandoning Philadelphia, and marching across New-Jersey to New-York. Washington received early information of this design, and flattered himself with the hope that he might strike the British army a severe blow on the march. On the 18th of June, the British evacuated Philadelphia. On the 28th, an attempt was made on the enemy at Monmouth, but owing to misconduct on the part of Gen. Lee, the result was not decisive, although the victory was with the Americans.

A full account of the Battle of Monmouth would occupy too much space for this sketch. I shall therefore only give some reference to the conduct of Wayne's brigade, to which Col. Richard Butler belonged, from Washington's official report to Congress, dated 1st July, 1778. "Having received information that the enemy were prosecuting their march towards Monmouth Court House, I despatched a thousand select men, under Brigadier Gen. Wayne, and sent the Marquis De Lafayette to take command of the whole advanced party." Afterwards, "I detached Gen. Lee, with two Brigades, to join the Marquis at English Town, of course the whole command devolved on him." Again—"After moving about five miles, to my great surprise and mortification, I met the whole advanced corps retreating, and as I was told, *by General Lee's orders*, without having made any opposition, *except one fire given by a party under the command of Col Butler*, on their being charged by the enemy's cavalry who were repulsed." The troops were now formed under the eye of the commander in chief.—A severe action took place, and Washington observes, "Gen. Wayne advanced with a body of troops, and kept up so severe a fire, that the enemy were soon compelled to retire behind a defile, where the first stand in the begining of the action had been made." Again, "The catalogue of those who distinguished themselves is too long to admit of particularising individuals. I cannot, however, forbear mentioning Brigadier Gen. Wayne, whose conduct and bravery during this whole action deserve particular commendation."

Sir H. Clinton decamped during the ensuing night, and hastily joined Kniphausen, who had with the baggage reached the heights of Middletown, near the place of embarkation, where they were secure from assault. General Washington now directed his march to the northward, crossed the North River, and fixed his head quarters at Whiteplains.

Two days before the army reached Whiteplains, Washington received information of the arrival of Count D'Estaing, with the French fleet, off Sandy Hook. It was now agreed to make a combined attack upon the troops stationed on Rhode-Island, under the command of Sir Robert Pigot. To strengthen the American army under Sullivan, who were destined to co-operate with D'Estaing in this attack, Washington detached two Brigades from his force at Whiteplains. This reduction of his strength rendered it impossible for him to make an attack upon Sir H. Clinton in New-York. On the other hand Sir H. Clinton was content to carry on a mere predatory warfare, moving his forces with so much rapidity, and with so much compactness, that during the summer no opportunity was afforded for the display of American skill or courage.

On the 27th of Sept. 1778, a party of British surprised about one hundred of Baylor's dragoons.—Washington in his official letter of the 3d of Oct. 1778, says, "This affair seems to have been attended with every circumstance of cruelty." "It is a small compensation for this affair that Col. Richard Butler, three or four days ago, with a party of infantry and horse, comprehending Major Lee's Corps, fell in with a party of fifteen chasseurs and about one hundred Yagers under Capt. Donop, below Tarrytown, upon whom they instantly charged, killed ten on the spot and took the officers commanding the chasseurs and eighteen Yagers prisoners. The roughness of the country facilitated the flight of the rest, and prevented the success being more complete."—2nd Vol. Washington's official letters, page 272.—Marshall's Life of Washington Vol. 3, 480.

In the month of December, the American army retired into winter quarters in Connecticut, on both sides of the North River, about West Point and Middlebrook.

Previous to 1779, with the exception of the attack on Sullivan's Island in 1776,—the British arms had been directed almost entirely against the northern and middle States. But the capture of Burgoyne, and the obstinacy with which the contest was maintained in Jersey and Pennsylvania, seem to have convinced the British ministry that all exertions in that quarter were fruitless. It was now determined to hold possession of and strongly fortify, the islands about the Hudson, and to direct their arms principally against the Southern States, which were less capable of resistance. Hereafter, therefore, the most active operations were in the Southern States. Butler, however, with Wayne's brigade was still attached to the army of Washington in the middle department. As usual his force was inferior to that of the enemy, and Sir H. Clinton determined to make use of the facilities which his naval force afforded him to harass the coast of Connecticut.

On the 3d of July, an expedition of about three thousand men, embarked at Frog's Neck, under the command of Maj. Gen. Tryon, took New-Haven and destroyed the naval and military stores there, afterwards proceeded to Fairfield and Norwalk, flourishing villages, which they reduced to ashes, and were about to proceed to New-London, with an increased force, when employment was found for them in another quarter, by an exploit of a daring kind, in which Colonel Richard Butler, bore a conspicuous part.

The affair to which I allude, was the capture of Stony Point, one of the most gallant achievements of our Revolution. "Stony Point is a commanding hill, surrounded on three sides by the Hudson, and the greater part of the fourth side covered by a deep marsh, through which there was but one passage.—There was, however, a passage along the beach at low water. On the summit of the hill was the fort, well furnished with heavy ordnance. Several breastworks and batteries were advanced in front of the main work, and about half way down the hill were two rows of abattis. The batteries were calculated to command the beach and the crossing place of the marsh. In addition to these defences, several vessels of war were stationed in the river, so as, in a considerable degree, to command the ground at the foot of the hill. The fort was garrisoned by about six hundred men under Lt Col Johnson. The night of the 15th July, 1779, was fixed upon for this desperate attempt, and Wayne's brigade was selected to make it. It was determined to attack in two columns, one by the passage through the marsh, the other by the beach. Butler's regiment, and two companies under Capt. Murfree, composed the left column, and was entrusted to Col. Richard Butler. Febiger's and Meigs' regiments, with Major Hull's detachment, composed the right column, commanded by Wayne himself. One hundred and fifty volunteers, led by Lt. Col. Fleury and Major Posey, composed the van of the right, and one hundred volunteers, under Major Stewart, composed the van of the left. *A forlorn hope*, of twenty men, preceded each column, commanded by Lieutenants Gibbons and Knox, whose duty it was to remove the abattis and other obstructions. At twenty minutes past twelve, both columns rushed forward under a tremendous fire of musketry and artillery. Surmounting every obstacle, they entered the works at the point of the bayonet, and without having fired a single musket, obtained complete possession of the post. The humanity displayed by the conquerors, was not less conspicuous than their courage." (Marshall's Life of Washington, vol. 4, pages 67 to 79.)—Gen. Wayne's letter to Gen. Washington, dated 27th July, 1779, is published in the Remembrancer, for 1779, pages 368-9, from which I will only make the following extract. "Colonels Butler, Meigs, and Febiger, conducted themselves with that coolness, bravery, and perseverence, that will ever ensure success." The American loss was much less than might have been expected from the desperate nature of the enterprise, being only about 100. The British loss was 63 killed, and 543 prisoners. A large amount of ordnance and military stores were also taken.

On the 10th October, 1779, the following resolution was passed by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this House be given to Gen. Wayne, and the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, for the courage and conduct displayed by them in the attack on Stony Point. The honor they have reflected on the state to which they belong, the clemency they showed to those in their power, in a situation, when, by the laws of war, and stimulated by resentment, occasioned by the remembrance of a former massacre, they would have been justified in putting to death every one of the garrison, will transmit their names with honor to the latest posterity, and will show that true bravery and honor are inseparable."

Late in December, 1779, the army went into winter quarters at Morristown, in New-Jersey. Washington now confidently hoped that he would be enabled to make the ensuing campaign decisive; but he was again disappointed. The summer of 1780 was passed in inactivity, in this section of the country.—In December, 1780, the troops went into winter quarters near Morristown. On the 1st of January, 1781, an alarming mutiny broke out in the Pennsylvania line. Great exertions were made to suppress it, but in vain. Gen. Wayne exerted his influence without effect. The mutineers, consisting of thirteen hundred men, with six pieces of artillery, marched towards Princeton. "The next day, (says Marshall, in his Life of Washington, vol. 4, page 359,) Gen. Wayne, accompanied by Colonels Butler and Stewart, two officers possessing in a high degree the affections of the soldiers, followed them, in hopes of bringing them back." They opened an intercourse with the mutineers, and eventually an arrangement was concluded. During the mutiny, British emissaries were sent to them, but were seized and confined. A full account may be had in Marshall's Life of Washington, vol. 4, pages 356 to 366. This was an alarming occurrence. The sufferings of the mutineers had been unparalleled, and it is not surprising that they were driven to madness. Washington, in a letter to Gen. Schuyler, observes:—"Since my last we have had the patience of the army put to the severest test. Sometimes it has been five or six days without bread; at other times, as many days without meat, and once or twice, two or three days without either. The medical department has neither sugar, tea, chocolate, wine, nor spirituous liquors." And the want of food was not the only grievance. "The money was so depreciated, that "the pay of a captain would not buy the shoes in which he marched." In addition to the *common* grievances, there was one *peculiar* to the Pennsylvania line. Many of the soldiers were enlisted "for three years, or during the war." The soldiers claimed discharges at the end of *three years*, and Congress insisted upon holding them *during the war*. The soldiers considered this an imposition, which, added to their other grievances, produced the mutiny. There is surely no good reason why Congress should have the option; the forms of the enlistments were drawn by the agents of the government, and if they were not sufficiently explicit, it was their fault. If these circumstances do not justify the conduct of the troops, they certainly do palliate it.

In April, 1781, Wayne's brigade was ordered to Virginia, to join Lafayette, who was hard pressed by Cornwallis. The British general was determined to strike and destroy Lafayette's army before Wayne could join him. For this purpose, he commenced an active pursuit, and was so confident of success, that in one of his letters he exclaimed, "*The boy cannot escape me.*" However, he was disappointed, and the junction was effected about the 1st or 2nd of June, 1781.

On the 25th of June, 1781, Cornwallis detached Col. Simcoe, to destroy some boats and stores on the Chickahominy river. This brought on an action which resulted in a manner highly honorable to Col. Butler, and of which the following account is given, in Lafayette's official letter to Gen Greene, dated 27th June, 1781. Remembrancer, part 2nd, 1781, page 218.

"I pushed forward a detachment under Colonel Butler, but notwithstanding the most fatiguing march the Colonel reports that he could not have overtaken them, had not Major Macpherson mounted fifty light infantry behind an equal number of dragoons, which, coming up with the enemy, charged them within six miles of Williamsburgh. Such of the advanced corps as could arrive, composed of riflemen, under Major Call and Major Willis, began a smart action. Inclosed is the return of our loss; that of the enemy is sixty killed, including several officers, and one hundred wounded, a disproportion which the skill of our riflemen easily explains. I am under great obligation to Colonel Butler, and the officers and men of the detachment, for their ardour in the pursuit, and their conduct in the action. General Wayne, who marched to the support of Butler, sent down some troops under Major Hamilton. The whole British army came out to save Simcoe, and on the arrival of our army on this ground, returned to Williamsburgh."

On the 6th of July was fought the battle of Greensprings, in which Wayne's brigade fought the whole British army. A full account of the affair may be seen in Marshall's life of Washington, vol. 4, page 401 to 403, and Lee's Memoirs, vol. 2, page 224 to 230. The following extract from the General Orders of Lafayette, dated July 8, 1781, cannot be with propriety omitted. Remembrancer for 1781, part 2nd, pages 264-5.

"The General is happy in acknowledging the spirit of the detachment commanded by General Wayne, in their engagement with the total of the British army, of which he happened to be an eye witness. He requests General Wayne, the officers and men under his command, to receive his best thanks."

In August, 1781, arrangements were made by Washington and De Grasse, for a combined attack upon York town. On the 21st of August, the American army, under Washington, crossed the Hudson at King's Ferry, and on the 25th of September the armies of Washington, Lafayette, and Rochambeau, united at Williamsburgh, near York town. Until the 6th of October, the combined armies were engaged in conveying their heavy artillery, and military stores to camp. On that day the first parallel was opened within six hundred yards of the British lines. On the 11th, the second parallel was opened within three hundred yards of the British lines. This daring operation was performed under the immediate direction of Col. Butler, as appears by the following extract from his private journal, which is more minute than the accounts given in Thatcher's journal and the histories of our revolution, but perfectly consistent with them.

"11th. This night Col. Butler had the command of 600 men, and opened about 700 paces of the second parallel within about 250 yards of their works; in many places this was done so secretly that the enemy did not know of it till day, when they commenced a very heavy fire, though they did but little harm."

On the 17th October, Cornwallis beat a parley, and proposed a cessation of hostilities for twenty-four hours. This was rejected by Washington, who agreed to a cessation for two hours, for the arrangement of the terms of surrender. When propositions were first made, the division of Steuben, composed of Wayne's and Gist's brigades, was in the lines, and according to the etiquette established in such cases, Steuben claimed the right to remain in the lines until the surrender was completed.

When the time arrived at which the troops in the lines had usually been relieved, Lafayette, whose turn it was to relieve, advanced for that purpose.—Steuben, however, insisted upon his right, and when the usage was explained to Lafayette, he yielded the point promptly, though reluctantly.

"On the 19th October, 1778, Cornwallis surrendered the posts of York town and Gloucester, with the troops, stores, and shipping, to the combined armies of America and France. Wayne's brigade, now not exceeding seven or eight hundred men, proceeded to Georgia; while Col. Butler and other officers were ordered to Pennsylvania, to obtain and organize recruits. With the capture of Cornwallis active military operations ceased."

Negotiations for peace having commenced at Paris, with every prospect of an amicable termination, the army was reduced. Some officers and troops were, however, retained, among whom was Col. Richard Butler. The following letter from Gen. Washington to him, upon this subject, will surely not be uninteresting:—

"*Head-Quarters, Newburgh, Dec. 24, 1782.*

"DEAR SIR,—Your favor of the 7th inst. has been duly received. Agreeably to your request, I enclose discharges for the men you have mentioned by name. Whenever there are any other instances in which you think the good of the service will be promoted by similar exchanges, I shall not hesitate to give my assent thereto.

"At the same time, I am very happy to hear you are to continue in service, I am extremely distressed with a consideration of the disagreeable feelings and prospects of many of the brave officers, from whose zeal, experience, and ability, the public has derived such essential services, and who are now to bid adieu to their military connexions.

"Although it may not be in the power of our country and the present age, to do ample justice to the merits of those gallant officers and men who have composed the American army, and by their bravery and perseverance effected the Independence of this vast Continent; yet a pleasing consciousness of having been instrumental in producing so great an event, and a reflection that the unbiassed world and posterity will view their exertions in the fairest point of light, will soothe many an anxious hour,—and I cannot but hope the sweets of liberty, peace, and domestic enjoyment, are yet to be tasted, by those who have shared so freely in the fatigues and dangers of procuring these inestimable blessings for others.

"With sentiments of the highest esteem,

"I am, dear Sir, your most obedient servant,

"*G. WASHINGTON.*

"COL. R. BUTLER."

[*To be continued.*]

From a Missouri paper.

TRAPPING EXPEDITION.

The following narrative of Capt. Becknell, who has lately returned to Missouri from a Trapping Expedition in the Upper Province of New Mexico, furnishes an interesting description of the privation and sufferings endured by the hardy and enterprising Trappers in the wilds of the West. It also gives us some additional information of that portion of the country and of the trade that is carried on between our western States and Santa Fe.

"On the 5th of November last, I left Santa Cruz, with a party of nine men, employed in my service, with a view of trapping on the Green River, several hundred miles from Santa Fe.

In the course of my route towards the point of destination, I passed through the gap in a mountain, which was so narrow as greatly to resemble a gateway. This mountain, which had the appearance of an artificial mound, was about three or four hundred feet high, and not more than ten feet in breadth at the base. The country here is poor, and only timbered with pine and cedar.—I met in this vicinity several parties of Indians, who were poor and inoffensive. It was, however reported that some of the Indians who spent some time with us, afterwards committed murders upon the persons of some of the *engages* of Mr. Prevost, of St. Louis, and robbed the remainder. We suffered every misery incident to such an enterprise in the winter season, such as hunger and cold—but were exempted from robbery. The flesh of a very lean horse, which we were constrained to break our fast with, was, at this time, pronounced excellent. But when his bones were served up, as a matter of necessity, they were not as well relished, but had nearly proved fatal to the whole party. We found, to our cost, that our stomachs, although tolerably commodiously disposed, were not equal to the task of digesting bones. You can readily imagine, that we were in a deplorable condition where it would be justifiable to adopt the philosophy of the Romans and give odds to die. But such is not the practice of the Missourians. Although we were forty days from settlements, and snow three or four feet deep, and our small stock of horses, our principal reliance for effecting a retreat, considered sacred, so that to have eaten them would be like dining upon our feet, we contrived to supply our tables, if not with the dainties of life, with food of the most substantial kind. For instance, we subsisted two days on soup made of a raw hide we had reserved for soling our moccasons, on the following morning the remains were dashed up into a hash. The young men employed by me had seen better days, and had never before been supperless to bed, nor missed a wholesome and substantial meal at the regular family hour, except one who was with me when I opened the road to Santa Fe. When afterwards we were enabled to procure indifferent Bear meat, we devoured it in a style of eagerness, which, on a review of our operations at this time, very forcibly reminds us of the table urbanity of a prairie wolf.

While at our winter camp we hunted when we could and the remainder of the time a tempted to sleep, so as to dream of the abundance of our own tables at home, and the dark rich tenants of our smoke houses.

In the vicinity of our encampment, I discovered old diggings, and the remains of furnaces.—There are also in this neighborhood the remains of many small stone houses, some of which have one story beneath the surface of the earth.—There is likewise an abundance of broken pottery here, well baked and neatly painted. This was probably the site of a town where the ancient Mexican Indians resided, as the Spaniards who seldom visit this part of the country, can give no account of it.

On our way back to the settlements, we halted at the encampment of a band of Indians, who shocked our feelings not a little by the disposition they were about to make of an infirm (and so longer useful) squaw. When the principal part of the band had left their camp, two of those remaining proceeded to lay the sick woman upon her face, by the side of some of her effects.—They then covered her with a funeral pile of pine wood, to which they set fire, and thus made a Hindoo sacrifice of the patient old matron.

As the depth of the snow, and the intense cold of the season, rendered trapping almost impracticable, we succeeded, on a third attempt in making good our retreat from this inhospitable wilderness, and reached a Spanish village on the fifth of April, after an absence of five months.

It was reported in the Spanish settlements, by a man who had been employed by George Armstrong, of Franklin, who accompanied me to Santa Fe, that he had been murdered by the Indians; but I have good reason to believe, and I most sincerely hope, this may be only idle fabrication.

The trade to this province has been greatly injured by the reduction of prices—white domestics are only fifty cents per yard. An export duty of three per cent is collected on all specie brought out of the province in this direction.—Although my essays have been unfortunate speculations, I am disposed to make another experiment.

I travelled from the Spanish village of Taos, to Fort Osage, on the Missouri in thirty-four days. I had supplied myself with provisions for the journey, consisting of meat, beans, and peas. By the route which I travelled on my return, I avoided the so much dreaded sand hills, where adventurers have frequently been forced to drink the blood of their mules to allay their thirst.—Mr. Baily Hardeman, of this country, was to have set out on his return, accompanied by a large party, on the first of the present month.

I cannot better conclude than by annexing this remark, that the toils endured, and the privations suffered in these enterprises, very naturally give a tone and relish to the repose and plenty found at the civilized fire side.

WILLIAM BECKNELL."

The Ex Empress Iturbide, and her sons, have become inhabitants of Philadelphia.

Foreign News.

INDEPENDENCE OF HAYTI.

Philadelphia July 26.—The most important news we have to offer, is that of the recognition of Haytien Independence by the French Government. The New-York editors give it as a verbal report. We confirm it with the following letter received here this morning.

It is not a little remarkable that the French government should send out a fleet of fourteen vessels of war to support its plenipotentiary in his negotiation, and as the indedendence of only *part* of the island appears to have been recognised we must not be surprised if we shortly hear of the *Spanish* part being occupied by the French forces.

PORT AU PRINCE, 11th July.

"We embrace this opportunity via. N. York, to inform you of the arrival here on the 3d inst of a French frigate, a brig and a schooner, part of a squadron, consisting of two ships of the line, each bearing the flag of a Rear Admiral, eight frigates, two brigs, and a schooner—immediately after anchoring, the Commander of the frigate (a Baron Mackau,) signified to his Excellency the President, his being the bearer of a Commission from his most Christian Majesty Charles X to treat with this Government respecting the recognition of its Independence.

"On the evening of the 7th, the preliminaries were agreed to, and next morning the brig was despatched to announce to the squadron the amicable termination of the Commission.

"The whole squadron came to anchor off this port on the 9th inst and this morning the Ordonnance of Independence was formally landed and conducted in procession to the Senate. The following articles were accepted by the Senators and afterwards sanctioned by His Excellency the President.

"The ports of the *French part* of the Island of St Domingo to be opened to the Flags of all Nations. (The Spanish part is not included in the act of Independence.) Only half the amount of import and export duties paid by other nations to be levied on French ships, merchandise and produce.

"One hundred and fifty millions of francs to be given to the French Colonists, as an indemnification, payable by instalments within five years, the first payment on 31st Dec 1825.

"It is stated that a written pledge is given on the part of the Baron Mackau, that it was not the intention of the French Government, that the word produce, should mean the export of Haytien produce at half duties. This, as well as other particulars will be more amply explained as soon as we can make ourselves acquainted with them—no limitation is mentioned for the termination of the favored duties.

"Business is quite at a stand for the moment—nothing but feasting and illuminations is thought of."

FROM ENGLAND.

Summary from the National Gazette.

Fire Arms as a Walking Stick.—The Sheffield Mercury states, that a patent has been granted to Mr. James Cook, of Birmingham, for certain improvements in making locks for guns, pistols, &c. The object of this invention is the construction of gun and pistol locks upon a more simple principle than those hitherto made; instead of the usual main spring formed as a lever, the patentee proposes that the hammer shall be projected forward in a right line, by means of a helical or worm spring, by which contrivance all the operative parts of the gun lock are contained in a cylinder within the head of a walking stick. The lock, with all the mechanism for discharging the gun being placed within the diameter of the barrel, its appearance is simply that of an ordinary cane, with a buck horn head, and a plug ferrule in the bottom or muzzle: the sight is taken along the side of the barrel.

The Glasgow Mechanics' Register states, that if a tree is blighted or infested with insects; a drop or two of quicksilver poured into a hole in one of the branches, to be afterwards stopped with a peg, will kill the insects and stop the blight in a day or two.

The Cotton manufactory in Ireland has received an extraordinary impulse within the last two years. In 1822, only 556,046 yards of cotton goods were exported from Ireland to great Britain; but in 1824, 6,511,645 yards were exported.

A very extraordinary swimming match took place in the neighborhood of Glyn, in Sussex. A young man engaged to undress himself in deep water. He was dressed in a short jacket, waistcoat, trowsers, shoes, stockings, neckcloth, and hat. The signal being given, he commenced, and completely undressed himself in the water, in three minutes and three quarters. His next attempt was to swim 100 yards with his legs tied; the cord was placed round his ankles: he was then put into the water, and swam the one hundred yards in 5 minutes. He swam on his back with his feet foremost. His legs were then untied, and his arms were tied round, and close to his body, and he swam with his head foremost, and accomplished the hundred yards in two minutes and a half. He won the three events in the short space of 21 minute,s including the time he rested himself.

A few days since as some boys were playing at marbles at Burnham in Essex, one of them making a small hole in the ground with his pocket knife, discovered eight guineas of different reigns from William III. to George. II. A piece of paper in a perfect state of preservation was found underneath them.

Within the celebrated Paris cemetry of Pere La Chaise, upwards of 100,000 persons had been interred up to the year 1822; for 15,000 of whom monuments had been erected, and 1500 of them are remarkable for the beauty, magnificence, neatness, or peculiarity of their structure, or for the names of the persons whose memories they are intended to perpetuate.

Last week, a common brewer of Bath, was discovered carrying on the two trades of common brewer and retail brewer, and was fined in the mitigated sum of £300 and costs.

A serious disturbance has taken place at Stroud, Gloucestershire. Upwards of 10,000 weavers and other mechanics threatened to pull down the prison, to which a weaver had been committed for having stolen some yarn. Eight of the rioters are now in custody.

The accounts from Madrid state, that Morillo will immediately be sent out as Governor General of Cuba. Morillo is, we believe, in France.

Last week, on the road between Chester and Woodside Ferry, four ladies, on their journey from Liverpool to Chester, after crossing the water to that ferry, engaged and paid for the whole of the inside of the coach, licensed to carry six, in order to secure themselves an exemption from any company. After proceeding about three miles, the fair travellers were surprised by the appearance of a stranger, who effected an ingress, not indeed by the usual entrance at the door of the coach, but by the back part of it, pushing himself through the aperture he had formed, and giving one of the ladies a fraternal hug, by which her shawl was nearly torn to pieces. This obtrusive visitor was immediately recognised to be no other than a native of Norway or Lapland, in the form of a full bear! The shrieks of the ladies instantly induced the coachman to stop the vehicle, when his fair charge were released from the peril and their fears without sustaining any further personal injury than the fright. On an explanation being entered into, it was found that the keeper, in order to convey bruin to some villages in the neighborhood, for the purpose of baiting, had taken a place for him in the hind boot of the coach, the back of which was a good deal the worse for wear, though it had been slightly repaired. The animal, probably not feeling comfortable in his quarters, or taking a sudden relish for genteel society, dashed through the dilapidated partition, and exhibited himself to the company in the manner we have already described.

EXPEDITION TO THE NIGER.

We have great pleasure in learning the arrival in England of Major Denham and Lieutenant Clapperton (the latter of the Royal Marine forces,) who left this country in the year of 18.1, on an exploratory journey into the interior of Africa, connected with ascertaining the source, course and termination of the river Niger, which has been an object of geographical research more than 200 years. Our illustrious modern traveler, Mungo Park, threw a more full and more decisive light on this subject than ever had been made to appear during this long period: after penetrating through a variety of the kingdoms of the western and interior Africa, he came at length to Sego, the capital of Bambara, where he beheld "the long-sought majestic Niger glittering to the morning sun, as broad as the Thames at Westminster, flowing slowly to the eastward. He then traced its course downwards to Silla, and upwards to Bammakoo, (about 1000 miles,) where it first became navigable, to an extent of 300 miles. This however, appeared to be only a commencement of the career of this mighty stream, leaving its subsequent progress involved in increasing mystery. Jackson, Hornemann, Tuckey, Bowditch, Richie, Lyon, Laing, and now Denham and Clapperton have all since, by their persevering efforts, contributed to our previous mass of information respecting the most celebrated of African streams. We understand that Major Denham and Mr. Clapperton have ascertained with great certainty, that Lake Tyad is a great fresh water lake, having no outlet, and that it is fed by two large rivers, one of which, the Shary, flows from the same chain of mountains in which the western branch of the Nile (otherwise the White Nile) takes its rise. The Shary, runs a direction nearly due north from its source to the lake; whilst it is ascertained that the other river, called the Yso, enters the lake on its N. N. W. side flowing from the westward; but it is not a continuation of the Jobbar or river of Timbuctoo. These travellers confirm the account of the Mahommedan priest, that between Cano and Nyffe there is no river communication. Cano is in lat. 13 N long 9 E. and Succatoo, which our adventurers subsequently visited, is in 12 N. and 5 E. This town is the capital of a great nation, of which we appear to have had no previous information, though the King of the country (whose name is Bello) was much pleased with the appearance of our countrymen, and, to their surprise, they saw his house furnished with English crockery, which it appeared he had obtained, in the way of traffic, with the inhabitants of the Bight of Benin. He expressed a hope that a mode would be found by which his subjects could trade with the English. His country appeared very productive, and abounded with cattle. It further appears, by the information collected by Messrs. Denham and Clapperton, that the Timbuctoo River runs S. E. to Nyffe, then southernly, and empties itself into the Bight of Benin; which ascertained fact is of much importance, as it opens a communication with the Atlantic, and will greatly facilitate the object intended to be pursued by Major Laing in the course of the ensuing winter or the next spring. Whilst crossing the Desert our travellers were much distressed for want of provisions, yet they have happily arrived home in tolerable health having suffered less from the climate than any of their predecessors in this arduous enterprise. They were well received by the natives, who made them various presents, which are on their way to England, from Malta. Among them are five live ostriches and a beautiful horse for our King, presented to him by one of the native princes. *English paper.*

Our Government by an early recongnition of the independence of Hayti, might have placed our commerce with the island on a footing with that of the most favored nation. The question of policy was one, however, which involved many important points, affecting both a good understanding with France and the good feelings of the people in the Southern states. If the decision of the American Cabinet was an unwise one, it is too late now to rectify the error.

The discriminating duty of 6 per cent in favor of the French, put an end to our trade with Hayti in many articles of European origin: but we shall find sale in the island for raw produce and domestic cottons. *Phil. Gaz.*

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1825.

On Tuesday, the 2d instant, on motion of Samuel Kingston, Esq. *Nathaniel P. Fitzsimmons* was sworn and admitted to practice as an Attorney at Law in the Courts of Allegheny County.

Pantologicon.—It will be seen by an advertisement in to-day's paper, that Mr. Taylor, the celebrated Ventriloquist, proposes to give an entertainment on Monday evening. The papers from the eastern towns and cities speak of his performances as being in the highest degree pleasing and astonishing.

We regret to learn, from the Beaver Argus, that the Hon. *James Allison* has resigned his seat in the 19th Congress, on account of ill health.

Rail Roads. The editor of the United States Gazette says,—"It is understood that the agent which the Society for promoting Internal Improvement despatched to England last spring, will report favorably to *Rail Roads*."

GOVERNOR CLINTON.

At noon, the day before yesterday, this distinguished citizen arrived in this place, accompanied by an escort of respectable citizens from Steubenville. On arriving near this city, he was met by the committee of arrangement, appointed to receive and entertain him. At his request up the turnpike, on the bank of the Monongahela, opposite this city, and while crossing the bridge, a salute of 24 guns was fired from the steam boats *Pennsylvania* and *Pittsburgh*, lying in the stream. He was conducted to the Hotel of Mr. Denniston, in Market street. Yesterday morning he visited the principal manufacturing establishments of the city. In the afternoon a Public Dinner was given to him at the Hotel of Mr. Stewart, in Wood street, at which a very numerous company attended.

The Masonic Fraternity have invited Mr. Clinton to a supper, to be given this evening, at Mr. Denniston's, which invitation we understand he has accepted.

On Wednesday night, the Monongahela river, which had been for some weeks extremely low, rose considerably, and afforded an opportunity, which was embraced at 6 o'clock yesterday, to launch Messrs. *Allen & Grant's* beautiful new steam boat Champion, of 300 tons. The opportune and appropriate compliment thus paid to Mr. Clinton, who intended to witness the launch, appeared to gratify every citizen present.

Governor Clinton, it is understood, will leave this place to-morrow morning, and proceed eastward by way of Harrisburgh.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Editor,—The writer of the Biography of Richard Butler, can enter into no controversy with your contemporary journalist. He relies upon the good sense and correct feelings of the community to decide, whether the gallant services of a man who fought bravely for his country during the revolutionary war, and who finally shed his heart's blood in defending our frontier against the incursions of the merciless Indians, afford a fit subject for blasphemous ridicule.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Editor,—On Friday last, I attended, in company with yourself and others, an examination of the students in Mr. Scott's Academy, and the great pleasure I received, both from this and other previous examinations, will not allow me to omit the present opportunity of expressing my approbation of a system so admirably calculated to forward the best interests of education.

The plan pursued by Mr. S. is alike remarkable for commonsense and simplicity. It is as follows—The school occupies two rooms, so situated that the business of one cannot interfere with that of the other.—In one of these, the whole of the scholars, having their lessons appointed and their classes laid out, are kept under the eye of a competent assistant, whose chief business it is to prevent any noise or inattention, and keep them diligently at their tasks. As the classes finish their lessons, they pass into the other apartment, where Mr. Scott himself carefully examines them in a familiar catechetical manner, explaining and exemplifying everything so as to make the most forcible impression. The labor being thus divided, each classes rightly explained, and much attention paid, is it surprising that the boys displayed such a general knowledge of government and law, of the British and of our own constitution, of geography and of various other branches of science, of agriculture, building, trade and commerce, manufactures, &c.? This plan, I believe, is original at all events nothing can more fully answer the purpose. It is to be hoped that this seminary will receive the patronage it deserves, and which Mr. S. has shown his willingness to encourage by reducing his price to $5.

SULPHUR WATER SPRING.

THIS Water has been found serviceable in a number of diseases, particularly gravel, chronic rheumatism, dyspepsia, hemorrhoids, and asthma from gastric irritation, and also to convalescents from fevers. Its principal effects are, to give tone and strength to the stomach, increase appetite, promote digestion, aid and increase the secretions of the skin and kidneys. Being a powerful chalybeate, its effects in scrofula, chlorosis, and in children laboring under diseases occasioned by worms, have been so sufficiently tested, as not to leave a doubt of its efficacy.

It has acted as a mild emetic, in cases where there was a foulness of the stomach, but after the offending principle has been expelled by vomiting, it feels light, pleasant, and very agreeable to the stomach, restoring this organ to its usual tone and strength. Persons who are fatigued by severe exertion, on drinking this water find themselves refreshed and their spirits much exhilarated. An idea may be formed of its qualities and effects from the following statement of its component parts, being the result of a careful analysis made by a respectable physician of this place.

1. Carbonic acid gas.
2. Carbonate of lime.
3. Carbonate of iron.
4. Sulphureted hydrogen gas.
5. Carbonate of soda.
6. Muriate of soda.
7. Carbonate of magnesia.
8. Bitumen.

These springs are on the farm of J. S. Scully, Esq. of St. Clair Township, four miles from Pittsburgh. *Communicated.*

Gen. Lafayette is to go out to France in the new Frigate *Brandywine*, commanded by Capt. Morris. He is expected to return and reside in this country. He has claims under the law of Indemnity, for property lost during the French revolution, to the amount of six hundred thousand francs.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The following Presentment of the Grand Inquest for this county, was read in open Court, at the present term, and ordered to be published in the different papers of this city.

THE undersigned, composing the Grand Inquest for the county of Allegheny, avail themselves of this opportunity, afforded them in their official capacity, to present, and press upon the consideration of their fellow-citizens a subject which is conceived to be of vital importance to their private interests, and one which will add brilliant honor and substantial wealth to our government. The illustrious and efficient promoter of *Internal Improvement*, who has led, and is now leading, the great work, upon its triumphant march throughout our country, will soon himself be amongst us, and we know not a more auspicious moment to bring the *great cause*, fresh and forcible, to the minds of all around us. The connexion of our country, by the firm and lasting chain of Internal Improvement, was a favorite theme of the immortal WASHINGTON, and was most emphatically pressed by him upon the attention of his countrymen. Whatever emanated from the mind of that truly great man has almost appeared as the voice of Deity, blessing and comforting the human race;—his cause, then, brought forward and sustained by him, has engaged, and we trust will engage, the attention of all who are now enjoying the glorious results of his labors and his struggles. It has, too, excited the attention of many distinguished individuals throughout our land, and called forth the aid and approbation of our national councils. Our sister state of New-York is now in the van of the Union in relation to the great cause of Internal Improvements; our younger sister, *Ohio*, has nobly followed in her path, and has now commenced the work which will give her wealth, and honor, and glory; and shall *Pennsylvania*, powerful in talent and wealth, stand quietly to one side, whilst the other states of the confederacy are passing by her, crowned with the laurels of enterprise and industry? It is unnecessary to enforce, at this time of day, by any arguments or facts which we may have within our reach, the propriety of immediately entering upon the great work of Internal Improvement, and going hand in hand with our sister states, in rendering our common country more happy, more glorious, and powerful. The superior facilities afforded in relation to the transportation of goods, produce, &c. of every description, by the means of Rail Roads and Canals, must be obvious to every individual. Within a few days past, the attention of the citizens of this and the adjoining counties has been forcibly directed towards this important subject, by the able and eloquent charge of the gentleman who presides, with so much dignity and ability, in the several Courts of this District. This elaborate charge is now before the public, and renders it unnecessary for us, upon this occasion, to be more particular. Delegates have now assembled in Harrisburgh, for the purpose of devising the best method to give efficiency and usefulness to the views of the citizens, in relation to the contemplated Internal Improvement of our state. Whatever that Convention, distinguished for its talent and ability, may determine upon, we ourselves will support, and earnestly call upon our fellow-citizens to come forward, heart and hand, and join with us in the same pledge, and in a pledge to support every measure of Internal Improvement, which may be calculated to give that station to Pennsylvania to which she is so eminently entitled. [Signed]

Abm. Whitaker, Foreman.

Alexr. Jeffery,	Asa Rowley,
Chas. L. Volz,	C. Snively,
John Stevenson,	Robert Shaw,
Joseph West, Jr.	James Herriott,
Wm. Parks,	Samuel Hare,
J. Wilson,	James Kerns,
Wm. Penney,	John Gibson,
Wm. Gilmore,	Obadiah Holmes,
Edward Crawford,	Ichabod Randolph,
H. Wilson,	Samuel Woods,
Thos. Brierley,	Andrew Applegate.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1825.

Hayti—That part of Hayti, (or St. Domingo) which has become independent by purchase, is estimated to contain, 2,500,000 acres, which, at 150,000,000 francs or 28,200,000 dollars, is equal to about $11 per acre!

Judge Marshall, is not, as was stated, writing a History of the United States, but is engaged in revising his Life of Washington.

On the 13th ult. Mrs. Margaret Wilson, a widow woman, of Sugar Creek township, while searching for eggs, and in reaching to a nest under the barn floor, was bit on the little finger of the left hand, by a rattle snake, when she immediately started for the house, and on passing a block where an axe was lying, which she seized, and placing her finger on the block, cut it off, which circumstance prevented the circulation of the poison, and in all probability was the means of preserving her life.

Venango Democrat.

We learn from Washington, that whether acquitted or convicted, Commodore Porter will leave the service at the close of the trial. It is further whispered, that he has the offer of an Admiralty in the Mexican navy, which it is supposed he will accept.

The editor of the Cheraw Intelligencer states that it is rumored in the upper country that he is dead, and offers as a refutation of the report, two facts, which in our opinion are very conclusive upon the subject; the first is, that he is in perfect health, and the second, that there has not been a single death in Cheraw this summer. *Baltimore Chronicle.*

We are informed that those sections of the Canal line which are under contract, are prosecuted with great zeal, and some are now nearly completed. A great number of laborers are employed, and every vessel from Buffalo, brings more or less of the hardy sons of Erin, seeking employment in the same business. Our liberal-minded friends up the lake must uncork their opposition bottles, and let the fresh flow more copiously, or canal boats will soon be navigating the obnoxious valley of the Cuyahoga. *Cleaveland Herald.*

Literary.—The Tales of the Crusaders, the new Waverley Novel, is published. Of its merits, the learned editor of the National Gazette, speaks in the following terms—"Through the kindness of the American publishers, we have had an opportunity of reading the whole work. Both the tales of which it consists, are founded in history and legend, and relate to periods, characters, and manners, that possess very strong interest. The second, entitled the *Talisman*, exhibits the Crusaders in Palestine, during the great expedition of Richard Cœur de Lion, and appears to us to merit the praise of signal ability in the composition. We need not add more than that, in both tales, there are parts of the highest excellence, and that, on the whole, very few readers will fail to be instructed as well as entertained by these volumes."

We understand that the whole number of deaths in this city, (Philadelphia,) during the last week, was *one hundred and eighty*. The deaths in the corresponding week last year were *sixty-two*.

During the late hot weather, the *swallows* fell dead from their nests under the roofs in Boston. Great numbers of *fish* were observed floating dead in shallow and exposed parts of the Schuylkill river, above Reading; their death doubtless caused by the heat of the sun. The New-York Daily Advertiser contains the following:

"A respectable gentleman called at the office yesterday, and stated that on Friday he purchased a basket of eggs in the market, which was placed in one of his pantries; that during the hottest part of the following day, one of the eggs nearest the top opened, and a chicken hopped out, which may be seen at his house, No. 168 Fulton Street."

Mr. Wirt and Governor Troup.—The National Journal of Monday, contains a correspondence between Mr. Wirt the Attorney General, and Judges Marshall, Washington and Duvall, and Thompson of the Supreme Court; Mr. Emmet a distinguished member of the Bar, and Mr. Wheaton, the Reporter of cases in that Court.

This correspondence has grown out of the charge made by Governor Troup of Georgia, against the Attorney General, of having maintained before the Supreme Court of the United States at its last term, the proposition, "that slavery, being inconsistent with the laws of God and nature, cannot exist."

By the testimony afforded by this correspondence the charge is disproved in the most positive manner, and the Governor is left to the unpleasant task of reconciling to the people of the State, whose misfortune it is to be ruled by him, the absurdity, if not wickedness of the Executive, in prefering a charge against a distinguished and excellent officer of the General Government, wholly unfounded in truth. *Baltimore Chron.*

Hudson, N. Y. July 29. Manufactures.—As an evidence of the growing importance of our Satinet Manufacturing, we are informed that no less than from eighty to one hundred weavers are wanted in that branch, in this city and vicinity.

A scene in the west—The Nashville Whig, of the first instant, mentions a rumour of an unpleasant nature. The inhabitants of Allen county Kentucky, and their neighbors in Jackson county, Tennessee, are said to have met, to the number of 15 or 20 on a side, armed with rifles, to settle a quarrel about some disputed land in Tennessee, claimed by the Kentuckians, which the latter proceeded to survey. "Having accomplished the work of a day without opposition, (says the Whig,) in the evening the Kentucky party fired off their rifles, and gave a war whoop. This roused the mountaineers of Jackson, Tenn. who took it as a challenge, and assembled with arms to the number of fifteen or twenty, and rushed on the Kentuckians, five of whom they captured—the others escaped by flight. Of the captured, three, it is said were whipped severely, and at least one rifle was flashed at the rest, who broke and run."

Health in Town and Country.—By comparing the bills of mortality, for several years past, in the New-England States, it has been ascertained that more persons in proportion die in sea-ports, in a given time, of acute diseases, than in the country; but, the number of deaths by chronic maladies, is considerably greater in the country. More unmarried females, die, annually, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six, in the country, than on the shores of the Atlantic; and the whole number of deaths throughout the northern states yearly, shows most conclusively, that the mortality of married women, in either place, by acute or chronic disease, is less than that of the unmarried. A greater number of young men die in cities, between the ages of nineteen and twenty-seven, than in the country.—More men die in towns, than women; but, on the contrary, in the country, the number of deaths amongst females exceeds those of males. More unmarried women die of pulmonary consumption, than unmarried men; but in the marriage state, more men die of pulmonary affections than woman. The mortality is always greater among children, between the period of birth and the second year of their age, in the town than in the country; but from the age of six to eleven, fewer children are lost, in either place, than before or after those ages. *Boston Medical Intell.*

HOW TO HUMBUG A LANDLORD

A writer in a late Kentucky paper, relates an anecdote of a gentleman who now occupies a high judicial station in that state, which proves that however limited his legal acquirements might be his adroitness in getting clear of a tavern-bill is at least unquestionable. The statement runs thus:—Some years since, the gentleman alluded to, being then a resident of Illinois, entered into a written agreement with his Landlord, by the terms of which the latter bound himself to board the former, and to keep his horse, at the rate of one dollar per day and to allow him a credit of one dollar for each day he was absent from home. Nine months afterwards, a settlement took place between *Boniface* and his guest; when it appearing that the latter had spent *three* months at the tavern and *six* abroad, he claimed of "mine host" under the contract, *pay* for three months, in order to balance accounts. It is not stated whether this equitable demand was allowed.

Chil Supporter.

Died,

In Mifflin township, on the 23d ult. Miss *Mary Brierly*, aged 19, daughter of Mr. Robert Brierly, of said township.

Communicated.

Departed this life, on *Wednesday* evening, the 3d inst. Mrs. *Rachel H. Watson*, in the 60th year of her age, for a number of years a resident of Pittsburgh, during which time, she was busily employed in the various pursuits of industry. Her unremitted perseverence for the support and care of her family was exemplary. To her children, of whom she left six, she was a kind and tender mother, and amongst her acquaintances she was universally respected.

Capt. WM. MORROW is a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Allegheny county.

THE DRAMATIC

VENTRILOQUIST.

MR. TAYLOR respectfully informs the public that he will deliver a

COLLOQUIAL DIVERTISEMENT,

On Monday Evening next, 8th Aug. 1825,

At Mr Denniston's Assembly Room,

ON WHICH OCCASION

MR. TAYLOR

Will exercise his peculiar faculties, and the most extraordinary inflections of the human voice.

To commence at 8 o'clock, precisely.

Front Seats for Ladies.

*** TICKETS to be had at Mr Darlington's, Mr Stewart's and Mr. Denniston's Hotels, at Richbaum & Johnston's Bookstore and at the Door. *For particulars see Bills of the day.*

August 5, 1825.—1t

Six Cents Reward!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, on the 22d ult. an indented apprentice to the farming business, named JAMES LESLIE, between 16 and 18 years of age. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will return said boy to the subscriber.

James Greer.

August 5, 1825.—3t*

New-Orleans Sugar.

20 bbls. prime quality New-Orleans SUGAR, and 10,000 lbs PIG LEAD,

FOR SALE BY

Allen & Grant.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 5—tf.

Sugar, Salt, Carpeting, &c.

2 Hhds. and 20 bbls. good quality SUGAR,

60 barrels Conemaugh SALT;

8000 lbs. well preserved BACON,

Shoulders and Flitches.

10 tons wagon tire & other IRON.

And a good assortment of

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

WOOL & BAG CARPETING;

FEATHERS & WOOL, in small Bags;

DRIED APPLES & PEACHES, in bbls. & bags.

For sale at

Harris & Stockton's.

August 5—3t.

W. STEELE & CO.

(Successors to the late firm of "Steele & Co.")

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Offer for Sale, on liberal terms,

Leaf and Manufactured TOBACCO.
Juniata IRON, assorted.
do. NAILS, do.
do. NAIL, SPIKE, and DECK RODS.
SHOVELS, SPADES, AXES, and HOES.
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS.
Conemaugh SALT.
WIRE SIFTERS, assorted.
DRAWING CHAINS.
Superior SPANISH SEGARS, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, August 5, 1825.—3t.

Gunpowder.

The subscriber offers for sale a quantity of

Best quality Rifle Powder.

WHICH will be disposed of low.—Likewise, a general assortment of GROCERIES.

R. Bevan, Jr.

Wood, between Second and Third Sts

FOR SALE AS ABOVE,

About 500 feet *MAHOGONY*,

Consisting of 2½, 1 inch, and ½ inch boards, and 400 feet VENEERS, all of 1 mod quality:—Also, a quantity of *Bird eye Maple Veneers*, of superior quality—all of which will be sold low for cash.

Pittsburgh, August 5, 1825—tf.

St. Genevieve Commercial Warehouse.

CHARLES GREGOIRE, Jr.

HAVING established a Warehouse on the bank of the Mississippi at St. Genevieve, offers his services to his friends and the public in general, as a

Commission Merchant,

and Warehouse Keeper. He solicits a share of the public patronage, and will endeavor, by his particular attention to business, to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their confidence.

REFERENCES.

Menard & Valle,	St. Genevieve.
Col. J. B Bossier,	
Wistar, Siter, & Price,	Philadelphia.
H. Bonnet,	Pittsburgh.
Clarke & Green,	Cincinnati.
Jos. Barbaroux,	Louisville.
J. Mager,	New Orleans.
Gen. B. Pratte,	St. Louis.
Saml. & J. F. Perry,	Mine au Breton.
Wm. M. & J. Perry,	

July 1, 1825. [Aug 5—3mo.]

ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH,

Wood St. between First and Second Sts.

THE course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit; to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society.—For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic, &c. have been introduced into the Academy.

MR. SCOTT

Informs the citizens, that the Academy will be opened for the reception of Scholars on Monday, the 8th inst. and that on every Monday following, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a class will be examined on one or other of the above branches, for the satisfaction of parents and guardians, on which days, and on no other, they will have an opportunity of examining the course of books, and the new plan on which the studies of the children are conducted. *Terms $2 per quarter.*

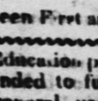
August 5, 1825.

R. & J. TOWN

INFORM those who are indebted to them, that their accounts are placed in the hands of THOMAS COOPER, Esq for collection, and request them to call and settle with him.

August 5, 1825. 6t*

FOR SALE OR RENT.



I WILL SELL, or grant a perpetual Lease of the property on which I reside. It will be disposed of entire, or in small lots to suit applicants. Terms advantageous.

Walter Forward.

August 5.—5t.

A TWO-HORSE CARRIAGE

And Two Sets of HARNESS,

FOR SALE.

A good Gig would be taken in Exchange.

INQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

July 22, 1825—tf.

Auction Sale.

EXTENSIVE BOOK SALE.

On Wednesday, September 21st,

AT MARKET ST. AUCTION ROOM.

Will be disposed of, an entire stock of

Books,

COMPRISING SEVERAL THOUSAND VOLUMES OF

Theological, Classical, Law, Medical, Historical, and Miscellaneous,

With a general assortment of

Juvenile, School, & Blank Books,

Among which are many rare and valuable EUROPEAN EDITIONS.

☞ Booksellers, Librarians, and others, will find it worthy of attention, as the sale will continue daily until the whole is sold.

N. B. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and Catalogues will be ready for delivery four weeks previous.

TERMS.

$50 to $100, 60 days—$100 to $200, 90 days—over $200, 4 months, for approved endorsed notes.

Davis & Hanson,

July 29—ts. *Auctioneers.*

Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary.

THE public are respectfully informed that the *Quarto Edition* of this work will in future be published by N. BANGS and J. EMORY, Agents of the Methodist Book Concern, to whom all orders for it may be addressed, at No. 13 Crosby-street, where the Methodist Bookstore, Printing Office, and Bindery are now established.—They have now in Press, the 33d No. including *Jeremiah*—and information recently received from England, authorizes an expectation that the work will be completed in the course of a year. There will probably be about six Nos. more, making 38 in all.

All former agents and correspondents of A. PAUL will, in future, be supplied with this work by N. Bangs and J. Emory, who will also supply any odd Nos. or whole sets, and complete any imperfect sets, at the reduced price of $1 per No. They will also furnish any of the volumes already published, of which there are three on the Old Testament and two on the New, at $7 per vol. on the Old Testament, (containing 6 Nos. each,) and $8 per vol. on the New Testament, (containing 7 Nos. each) all well bound. Those who wish the New Testament separately, can have it at the above price.

N. B. and J. E. have also purchased of A. Paul his Royal Octavo Stereotype Plates for this Commentary, and will in future publish this edition of it for the Methodist Book Concern. These Plates were cast by A. Chandler, of this city, and are of the best quality, and most carefully finished. The Proofs were examined by an able Classical Scholar. The work will be printed from them in the best manner on fine extra royal paper, affording a large handsome margin, and will be equally well bound. Price $4 per vol. The two volumes on the New Testament, and the first on the Old are now ready for delivery. The 2d vol. on the Old is stereotyped, and will very shortly be ready. The 3d and 4th on the Old which will complete the work, will be executed and issued with all practicable despatch.

*** Any person transmitting the *Cash* in current money, post paid, to N. Bangs and J. Emory, for *two copies*, either of any odd Numbers or Volumes, or of complete sets, either of the Quarto or Octavo, shall receive the third *gratis*.

The *names* of N. Bangs and J. Emory (formerly N. Bangs and T. Mason) will always be in the *imprint* on the title page of their edition. They wish this to be particularly observed. The profits of those works, and of all others published for the Methodist Book Concern, are applied entirely to the spread of the Gospel, and to charitable purposes.

N. BANGS AND J. EMORY,
Agents of the Methodist Book Concern.
ABRAHAM PAUL.

New York, July 7, 1825. [August 5.—4t.]

Theological Seminary.

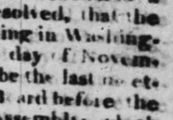
AT a meeting of the commissioners appointed by the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, at their session in May last, on the subject of the erection of a Theological Seminary; it was resolved, that the Board shall hold their next meeting in Washington, Pa. on Wednesday, the 23d day of November next. As this will probably be the last meeting which will be held by the Board before the meeting of the next General Assembly; which will take place in May next, at which it is contemplated by the Assembly to make the location, the subscribers have thought proper to take the earliest opportunity to apprise all persons who may feel themselves immediately interested in their interests by the location of said Seminary, that proposals must be forwarded to the commissioners, or any one of them, before the next meeting, when they will select from the number of proposals that may be made such as in their opinion may be entitled to the special attention of the Assembly. Proposals that may be made should be as special as possible; and the Commissioners would suggest, that in the subscriptions that may be taken up, there should be two separate columns, one containing the sums that may be promised absolutely and unconditionally, and the other, such sums as may be subscribed on condition of the Seminary being located at the proposed site. Subscriptions may be also taken which shall go to constitute a fund for the endowment of a professorship or professorships the interest only to be paid annually, till it may be convenient for subscribers to pay the principal. Subscriptions for this latter object, may also be conditional or unconditional with regard to the site.

O. JENNINGS,
A. WILEY,
J. THOMPSON,
} Commissioners.

STRAY COW

TAKEN up by the subscriber, residing between the U. S. Arsenal and Best Liberty, about ten days since, a large,

PALE RED COW.



She appears to be 9 or 10 years old; her horns, which are short, have been pierced for the hollow horn; has no other marks perceivable. It is supposed she has been astray for two or three months, as for that length of time she has been frequently seen with the cattle of the subscriber. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Sarah Giffin.

Aug. 5, 1825—3t*

PAINTERS' BRASS RULES,

OF various descriptions, just received from the manufactory of A. RAMAGE, Philadelphia, and for sale at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

July 1, 1825.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1825.

On Tuesday, the 2d instant, on motion of Samuel Kingston, Esq. *Nathaniel P. Fetterman* was sworn and admitted to practice as an Attorney at Law in the Courts of Allegheny County.

Ventriloquism.—It will be seen by an advertisement in to-day's paper, that Mr. Taylor, the celebrated Ventriloquist, proposes to give an entertainment on Monday evening. The papers from the eastern towns and cities speak of his performances as being in the highest degree pleasing and astonishing.

We regret to learn, from the Beaver Argus, that the Hon. *James Allison* has resigned his seat in the 19th Congress, on account of ill health.

Rail Roads. The editor of the United States Gazette says,—"It is understood that the agent which the Society for promoting Internal Improvement despatched to England last spring, will report favorably to *Rail Roads.*"

GOVERNOR CLINTON.

At noon, the day before yesterday, this distinguished citizen arrived in this place, accompanied by an escort of respectable citizens from Steubenville. On arriving near this city, he was met by the committee of arrangement, appointed to receive and entertain him. As he passed up the turnpike, on the bank of the Monongahela, opposite this city, and while crossing the bridge, a salute of 24 guns was fired from the steam boats *Pennsylvania* and *Pittsburgh*, lying in the stream. He was conducted to the Hotel of Mr. Denniston, in Market street. Yesterday morning he visited the principal manufacturing establishments of the city. In the afternoon a Public Dinner was given to him at the Hotel of Mr. Stewart, in Wood street, at which a very numerous company attended.

The Masonic Fraternity have invited Mr. Clinton to a supper, to be given this evening, at Mr. Denniston's, which invitation we understand he has accepted.

On Wednesday night, the Monongahela river, which had been for some weeks extremely low, rose considerably, and afforded an opportunity, which was embraced at 6 o'clock yesterday, to launch Messrs. *Allen & Grant's* beautiful new steam boat CLINTON, of 200 tons. The opportune and appropriate compliment thus paid to Mr. Clinton, who attended to witness the launch, appeared to gratify every citizen present.

Governor Clinton, it is understood, will leave this place to-morrow morning, and proceed eastward by way of Harrisburgh.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Editor,—The writer of the Biography of Richard Butler, can enter into no controversy with your contemporary journalist. He relies upon the good sense and correct feelings of the community to decide, whether the gallant services of a man who fought bravely for his country during the revolutionary war, and who finally shed his heart's blood in defending our frontier against the incursions of the merciless Indians, afford a fit subject for blasphemous ridicule.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Editor,—On Friday last, I attended, in company with yourself and others, an examination of the students in Mr. Scott's Academy, and the great pleasure I received, both from this and other previous examinations, will not allow me to omit the present opportunity of expressing my approbation of a system so decidedly calculated to forward the best interests of education.

The plan pursued by Mr. S. is alike remarkable for convenience and simplicity. It is as follows:—The school occupies two rooms, so situated that the business of one cannot interfere with that of the other.—In one of these, the whole of the scholars, having their lessons appointed and their duties laid out, are kept under the eye of a competent assistant, whose chief business it is to prevent any noise or inattention, and keep them diligently at their tasks. In the classes finish their lessons, they pass into the other apartment, where Mr. Scott himself carefully examines them in a familiar catechetical manner, explaining and explaining everything so as to make the most forcible impression. The labor being thus divided, such silence rigidly enjoined, and such attention paid, is it surprising that the boys displayed such a general knowledge of government and law, of the British and of our own constitution, of geography and of various other branches of science, of agriculture, building, trade and commerce, manufactures, &c.? This plan, I believe, is original: at all events nothing can more fully answer the purpose. It is to be hoped that this seminary will receive the patronage it deserves, and which Mr. S. has shown his willingness to encourage by reducing his price to $8.

SUDBURY WELL WATER.

THIS Water has been found serviceable in a number of diseases, particularly gravel, chronic rheumatism, dyspepsia, hemorrhoids, and asthma from gastric irritation, and also to convalescents from fevers. Its principal effects are, to give tone and strength to the stomach, increase appetite, promote digestion, and and increase the secretions of the skin and kidneys. Being a powerful chalybeate, its effects in scrofula, chlorosis, and on children laboring under diseases occasioned by worms, have been so sufficiently tested, as not to leave a doubt of its efficacy.

It has acted as a mild emetic, in cases where there was a foulness of the stomach, but after the offending principle has been expelled by vomitting, it feels light, pleasant, and very agreeable to the stomach, restoring this organ to its usual tone and strength. Persons who are fatigued by severe exertion, on drinking this water find themselves refreshed and their spirits much exhilarated. An idea may be formed of its qualities and effects from the following statement of its component parts, being the result of a careful analysis made by a respectable physician of this place.

1. Carbonic acid gas.
2. Carbonate of lime.
3. Carbonate of iron.
4. Sulphureted hydrogen gas.
5. Carbonate of soda.
6. Muriate of soda.
7. Carbonate of magnesia.
8. Bitumen.

These springs are on the farm of J. S. Scully, Esq of St. Clair Township, four miles from Pittsburgh. *Communicated.*

Gen. Lafayette is to go out to France in the new Frigate *Brandywine*, commanded by Capt Morris. He is expected to return and reside in this country. He has claims under the law of indemnity, for property lost during the French revolution, to the amount of six hundred thousand francs.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The following Presentment of the Grand Inquest for this county, was read in open Court, at the present term, and ordered to be published in the different papers of this city.

THE undersigned, composing the Grand Inquest for the county of Allegheny, avail themselves of this opportunity, afforded them in their official capacity, to present, and press upon the consideration of their fellow-citizens a subject which is conceived to be of vital importance to their private interests, and one which will add brilliant honor and substantial wealth to our government. The illustrious and efficient promoter of *Internal Improvement*, who has led, and is now leading, the great work, upon its triumphant march throughout our country, will soon *himself* be amongst us, and we know not a more auspicious moment to bring the *great cause*, fresh and forcible, to the minds of all around us. The connexion of our country, by the firm and lasting chain of Internal Improvement, was a favorite theme of the immortal WASHINGTON, and was most emphatically pressed by him upon the attention of his countrymen. Whatever emanated from the mind of that truly great man has almost appeared as the voice of Deity, blessing and comforting the human race;—a cause, then, brought forward and sustained by him, has engaged, and we trust will engage, the attention of all who are now enjoying the glorious results of his labors and his struggles. It has, too, excited the attention of many distinguished individuals throughout our land, and called forth the aid and approbation of our national councils. Our sister state of New-York is now in the van of the Union in relation to the great cause of Internal Improvement; our younger sister, *Ohio*, has nobly followed in her path, and has now commenced the work which will give her wealth, and honor, and glory; and shall *Pennsylvania*, powerful in talent and wealth, stand quietly to *one side*, whilst the other states of the confederacy are passing by her, crowned with the laurels of enterprise and industry? It is unnecessary to enforce, at this time of day, by any arguments or facts which we may have within our reach, the propriety of immediately entering upon the great work of Internal Improvement, and going hand in hand with our sister states, in rendering our common country more happy, more glorious, and powerful. The superior facilities afforded in relation to the transportation of goods, produce, &c. of every description, by the the means of Rail Roads and Canals, must be obvious to every individual. Within a few days past, the attention of the citizens of this and the adjoining counties has been forcibly directed towards this important subject, by the able and eloquent charge of the gentleman who presides, with so much dignity and ability, in the several Courts of this District. This elaborate charge is now before the public, and renders it unnecessary for us, upon this occasion, to be more particular. Delegates have now assembled in Harrisburgh, for the purpose of devising the best method to give efficiency and usefulness to the views of the citizens, in relation to the contemplated Internal Improvement of our state. Whatever that Convention, distinguished for its talent and ability, may determine upon, we ourselves will support, and earnestly call upon our fellow-citizens to come forward, heart and hand, and join with us in the same pledge, and in a pledge to support every measure of Internal Improvement, which may be calculated to give that station to Pennsylvania to which she is so eminently entitled. [Signed]

Abm. Whitaker, Foreman.	
Alexr. Jeffery,	Asa Rowley,
Chas. L. Volz,	C. Snively,
John Stevenson,	Robert Shaw,
Joseph West, Jr.	James Herriott,
Wm. Parks,	Samuel Hare,
J. Wilson,	James Kerns,
Wm. Penley,	John Gibson,
Wm. Gilmore,	Obadiah Holmes,
Edward Crawford,	Ichabod Randolph,
H. Wilson,	Samuel Woods,
Thos. Brierley,	Andrew Applegate.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1825.

Hayti.—That part of Hayti, (or St. Domingo) which has become independent by purchase, is estimated to contain, 2,500,000 acres, which, at 150,000,000 francs or 28,200,000 dollars, is equal to about $11 per acre!

Judge Marshall, is not, as was stated, writing a History of the United States, but is engaged in revising his Life of Washington.

On the 13th ult. Mrs. Margaret Wilson, a widow woman, of Sugar Creek township, while searching for eggs, and in reaching to a nest under the barn floor, was bit on the little finger of the left hand, by a rattle snake, when she immediately started for the house, and on passing a block where an axe was lying, which she seized, and placing her finger on the block, cut it off, which circumstance prevented the circulation of the poison, and in all probability was the means of preserving her life.

Venango Democrat.

We learn from Washington, that whether acquitted or convicted, Commodore Porter will leave the service at the close of the trial. It is further whispered, that he has the offer of an Admiralty in the Mexican navy, which it is supposed he will accept.

The editor of the Cherow Intelligencer states that it is rumored in the upper country that he is dead, and offers as a refutation of the report, two facts, which in our opinion are very conclusive upon the subject; the first is, that he is in perfect health, and the second, that there has not been a single death in Cherow this summer. *Baltimore Chronicle.*

We are informed that those sections of the Canal line which are under contract, are proseeuted with great zeal, and some are now nearly completed. A great number of laborers are employed, and every vessel from Buffalo, brings more or less of the hardy sons of Erin, seeking employment in the same business. Our liberal-minded friends up the lake must uncork their opposition bottles, and let the froth flow more copiously, or canal boats will soon be navigating the obnoxious valley of the Cuyahoga. *Cleaveland Herald.*

Literary.—The Tales of the Crusaders, the new Waverley Novel, is published. Of its merits, the learned editor of the National Gazette, speaks in the following terms:—"Through the kindness of the American publishers, we have had an opportunity of reading the whole work. Both the tales of which it consists, are founded in history and legend, and relate to periods, characters, and manners, that possess very strong interest. The second, entitled the *Talisman*, exhibits the Crusaders in Palestine, during the great expedition of Richard Cœur de Lion, and appears to us to merit the praise of signal ability in the composition. We need not add more than that, in both tales, there are parts of the highest excellence, and that, on the whole, very few readers will fail to be instructed as well as entertained by these volumes."

We understand that the whole number of deaths in this city, (Philadelphia,) during the last week, was *one hundred and eighty*. The deaths in the corresponding week last year were *sixty-two*.

During the late hot weather, the *swallows* fell dead from their nests under the roofs in Boston. Great numbers of *fish* were observed floating dead in shallow and exposed parts of the Schuylkill river, above Reading; their death doubtless caused by the heat of the sun. The New-York Daily Advertiser contains the following:

"A respectable gentleman called at the office yesterday, and stated that on Friday he purchased a basket of eggs in the market, which was placed in one of his pantries: that during the hottest part of the following day, one of the eggs nearest the top opened, and a chicken hopped out, which may be seen at his house, No. 148 Fulton Street."

Mr. Wirt and Governor Troup.—The National Journal of Monday, contains a correspondence between Mr. Wirt the Attorney General, and Judges Marshall, Washington and Duvall, and Thompson of the Supreme Court, Mr. Emmet a distinguished member of the Bar, and Mr. Wheaton, the Reporter of cases in that Court.

This correspondence has grown out of the charge made by Governor Troup of Georgia, against the Attorney General, of having maintained before the Supreme Court of the United States at its last term, the proposition, "that slavery, being inconsistent with the laws of God and nature, cannot exist."

By the testimony afforded by this correspondence the charge is disproved in the most positive manner, and the Governor is left to the unpleasant task of reconciling to the people of the State, whose misfortune it is to be ruled by him, the absurdity, if not wickedness of the Executive, in prefering a charge against a distinguished and excellent officer of the General Government, wholly unfounded in truth. *Baltimore Chron.*

Hudson, N. Y. July 29. Manufactures.—As an evidence of the growing importance of our Satinet Manufacturing, we are informed that no less than from eighty to one hundred weavers are wanted in that branch, in this city and vicinity.

A scene in the west.—The Nashville Whig, of the first instant, mentions a rumour of an unpleasant nature. The inhabitants of Allen county Kentucky, and their neighbors in Jackson county, Tennessee, are said to have met, to the number of 15 or 20 on a side, armed with rifles, to settle a quarrel about some disputed land in Tennessee, claimed by the Kentuckians, which the latter proceeded to survey. "Having accomplished the work of a day without opposition, (says the Whig,) in the evening the Kentucky party fired off their rifles, and gave a war whoop. This roused the mountaineers of Jackson, Tenn. who took it as a challenge, and assembled with arms to the number of fifteen or twenty, and fired on the Kentuckians, five of whom they captured—the others escaped by flight. Of the captured, three, it is said were whipped severely, and at least one rifle was flashed at the rest, who broke and run."

Health in Town and Country.—By comparing the bills of mortality, for several years past, in the New-England States, it has been ascertained that more persons in proportion die in sea-ports, in a given time, of acute diseases, than in the country; but, the number of deaths by chronic maladies, is considerably greater in the country. More unmarried females, die, annually, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six, in the country, than on the shores of the Atlantic; and the whole number of deaths throughout the northern states yearly, shows most conclusively, that the mortality of married women, in either place, by acute or chronic disease, is less than that of the unmarried. A greater number of young men die in cities, between the ages of nineteen and twenty-seven, than in the country.—More men die in towns, than women; but, on the contrary, in the country, the number of deaths amongst females exceeds those of males. More unmarried women die of pulmonary consumption, than unmarried men; but in the marriage state, more men die of pulmonary affections than woman. The mortality is always greater among children, between the period of birth and the second year of their age, in the town than in the country; but from the age of six to eleven, fewer children are lost, in either place, than before or after those ages. *Boston Medical Intell.*

HOW TO HUMBUG A LANDLORD

A writer in a late Kentucky paper, relates an anecdote of a gentleman who now occupies a high judicial station in that state, which proves that however limited his legal acquirements might be his adroitness in getting clear of a tavern-bill is at least unquestionable. The statement runs thus:—Some years since, the gentleman alluded to, being then a resident of Illinois, entered into a written agreement with his Landlord, by the terms of which the latter bound himself to board the former, and to keep his horse, at the rate of one dollar per day and to allow him a credit of one dollar for each day he was absent from home. Nine months afterwards, a settlement took place between *Boniface* and his guest; when it appearing that the latter had spent *three* months at the tavern and *six* abroad, he claimed of "my one host" under the contract, *pay* for three months, in order to balance accounts. It is not stated whether this equitable demand was allowed.

Chil Supporter.

Died,

In Mifflin township, on the 23d ult. Miss *Mary Brierly*, aged 19, daughter of Mr. Robert Brierly, of said township.

Communicated.

Departed this life, on Wednesday evening, the 3d inst. Mrs. *Rachel H. Watson*, in the 60th year of her age, for a number of years a resident of Pittsburgh, during which time, she was busily employed in the various pursuits of industry. Her unremitted perseverence for the support and care of her family was exemplary. To her children, of whom she left six, she was a kind and tender mother, and amongst her acquaintances she was universally respected.

Capt. WM. MORROW is a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Allegheny county.

THE DRAMATIC

VENTRILOQUIST.

MOST respectfully informs the public that he will deliver a

COLLOQUIAL DIVERTISEMENT.

On Monday Evening next, 8th Aug. 1825,

At Mr Denniston's Assembly Room;

ON WHICH OCCASION

MR. TAYLOR

Will exercise his peculiar faculties, and the most extraordinary inflections of the human voice.

To commence at 8 o'clock, precisely.

Front Seats for Ladies.

*** TICKETS to be had at Mr Darlington's, Mr Stewart's and Mr. Denniston's Hotels, at Eichbaum & Johnston's Bookstore and at the Door. *For particulars see Bills of the day.*

August 5, 1825.—1t

Six Cents Reward!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, on the 22d ult. an indented apprentice to the farming business, named JAMES LESLIE, between 14 and 15 years of age. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will return said boy to the subscriber.

James Greer.

August 5, 1825.—3t*

New-Orleans Sugar.

20 bbls. prime quality New-Orleans SUGARS and 10,000 lbs PIG LEAD,

FOR SALE BY

Allen & Grant.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 5.—tf.

Sugar, Salt, Carpeting, &c.

2 Hhds. and 20 bbls. good quality SUGAR,

60 barrels Conemaugh SALT;

8000 lbs. well preserved BACON,

Shoulders and Flitches;

10 tons wagon tire & other IRON

And a good assortment of

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

WOOL & RAG CARPETING;

FEATHERS & WOOL, in small Bags;

DRIED APPLES & PEACHES, in bbls. & bags

For sale at

Harris & Stockton's.

August 5—3t

W. STEELE & CO.

(Successors to the late firm of "Steele & Co.")

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Offer for Sale, on liberal terms,

Leaf and Manufactured TOBACCO.
Juniata IRON, assorted.
do. NAILS, do.
do NAIL, SPIKE, and DECK RODS.
SHOVELS, SPADES, AXES, and HOES.
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS.
Conemaugh SALT.
WIRE SIFTERS, assorted.
DRAWING CHAINS.
Superior SPANISH SEGARS, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, August 5, 1825.—3t.

Gunpowder.

The subscriber offers for sale a quantity of

Best quality Rifle Powder

WHICH will be disposed of low.—Likewise, a general assortment of GROCERIES.

R. Bevan, Jr.

Wood, between Second and Third Sts

FOR SALE AS ABOVE,

About 500 feet *MAHOGONY*,

Consisting of 2½, 1 inch, and ½ inch boards, and 400 feet VENEERS, all of good quality.—Also a quantity of *Bird eye Maple Veneers*, of superior quality—all of which will be sold low for cash.

Pittsburgh August 5, 1825—tf.

St. Genevieve Commercial Warehouse.

CHARLES GREGOIRE, Jr.

HAVING established a Warehouse on the bank of the Mississippi at St. Genevieve, offers his services to his friends and the public in general, as a

Commission Merchant,

and Warehouse Keeper. He solicits a share of the public patronage, and will endeavor, by his particular attention to business, to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their confidence.

REFERENCES.

Menard & Valle, Col. J. B. Bossier,	St. Genevieve.
Wistar, Siter, & Price,	Philadelphia.
H. Bonnet,	Pittsburgh.
Clarke & Green,	Cincinnati.
Jos. Barbaroux,	Louisville.
J. Mager,	New Orleans.
Gen. B. Pratte,	St. Louis.
Saml. & J. F. Perry, Wm. M. & J. Perry,	Mine au Breton.

July 1, 1825 [Aug 5—3mo.]

ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH,

Wood St. between First and Second Sts.

THE course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit; to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society.—For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic, &c. have been introduced into the Academy.

MR. SCOTT

Informs the citizens, that the Academy will be opened for the reception of Scholars on Monday, the 8th inst. and that on every Monday following, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a class will be examined on one or other of the above branches, for the satisfaction of parents and guardians, on which days, and on no other, they will have an opportunity of examining the course of books, and the new plan on which the studies of the children are conducted. *Terms $2 per quarter.*

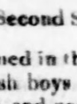
August 5, 1825.

R. & J. TOWN

INFORM those who are indebted to them that their accounts are placed in the hands of THOMAS COOPER, Esq for collection, and request them to call and settle with him.

August 5, 1825 6t*

FOR SALE OR RENT.



I WILL SELL, or grant a perpetual Lease of the property on which I reside. It will be disposed of entire, or in small lots to suit applicants. Terms advantageous.

Walter Forward.

August 5.—5t.

A TWO-HORSE CARRIAGE

And Two Sets of HARNESS,

FOR SALE.

A good Gig would be taken in Exchange.

INQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

July 22, 1825.—tf.

Auction Sale.

EXTENSIVE BOOK SALE.

On Wednesday, September 21st,

AT MARKET ST AUCTION ROOM

Will be disposed of, an entire stock of

Books,

COMPRISING SEVERAL THOUSAND VOLUMES OF

Theological, Classical, Law, Medical, Historical, and Miscellaneous,

With a general assortment of

Juvenile, School, & Blank Books,

Among which are many rare and valuable EUROPEAN EDITIONS.

☞ Booksellers, Librarians, and others, will find it worthy of attention, as the sale will continue daily until the whole is sold.

N B. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and Catalogues will be ready for delivery four weeks previous.

TERMS.

$50 to $100, 60 days—$100 to $200, 90 days—over $200, 4 months, for approved endorsed notes.

Davis & Hanson,

July 29—4t. *Auctioneers.*

Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary.

THE public are respectfully informed that the *Quarto Edition* of this work will in future be published by N. BANGS and J. EMORY, Agents of the Methodist Book Concern, to whom all orders for it may be addressed, at No. 13 Crosby-street, where the Methodist Bookstore, Printing Office, and Bindery are now established.—They have now in Press, the 33d No. including *Jeremiah*—and information recently received from England, authorizes an expectation that the work will be completed in the course of a year. There will probably be about six Nos. more, making 38 in all.

All former agents and correspondents of A. PAUL will, in future, be supplied with this work by N. Bangs and J. Emory, who will also supply any odd Nos. or whole sets, and complete any imperfect sets, at the reduced price of $1 per No. They will also furnish any of the volumes already published, of which there are three on the Old Testament and two on the New, at $7 per vol. on the Old Testament, (containing 6 Nos. each,) and $8 per vol. on the New Testament, (containing 7 Nos. each) all well bound. Those who wish the New Testament separately, can have it at the above price.

N. B. and J. E. have also purchased of A. Paul his Royal Octavo Stereotype Plates for this Commentary, and will in future publish this edition of it for the Methodist Book Concern. These Plates were cast by A. Chandler, of this city, and are of the best quality, and most carefully finished. The Proofs were examined by an able Classical Scholar. The work will be printed from them in the best manner on fine extra royal paper, affording a large handsome margin, and will be equally well bound. Price $5 per vol. The two volumes on the New Testament, and the first on the Old are now ready for delivery. The 2d vol. on the Old is stereotyped, and will very shortly be ready. The 3d and 4th on the Old which will complete the work, will be executed and issued with all practicable despatch.

*** Any person transmitting the *Cash* in current money, post paid, to N. Bangs and J. Emory, for *two copies*, either of any odd Numbers or Volumes, or of complete sets, either of the Quarto or Octavo, shall receive the third *gratis*.

The *names* of N. Bangs and J. Emory (formerly N. Bangs and T. Mason) will always be in the *imprint* on the title page of their edition. They wish this to be particularly observed. The profits of those works, and of all others published for the Methodist Book Concern, are applied entirely to the spread of the Gospel, and to charitable purposes.

N. BANGS and J. EMORY.
Agents of the Methodist Book Concern.
ABRAHAM PAUL.

New York, July 7, 1825. [August 5.—4t]

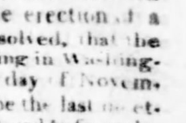
Theological Seminary.

AT a meeting of the commissioners appointed by the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, at their session in May last, on the subject of the erection of a Theological Seminary; it was resolved, that the Board shall hold their next meeting in Washington, Pa. on Wednesday, the 2nd day of November next. As this will probably be the last meeting which will be held by the Board before the meeting of the next General Assembly; which will take place in May next, at which it is contemplated by the Assembly to make the location, the subscribers have thought proper to take the earliest opportunity to apprise all persons who may feel themselves immediately affected in their interests by the location of said Seminary, that proposals must be forwarded to the commissioners, or any one of them, before the next meeting, when they will select from the number of proposals that may be made such as in their opinion may be entitled to the special attention of the Assembly. Proposals that may be made should be as special as possible; and the Commissioners would suggest, that in the subscriptions that may be taken up, there should be two separate columns, one containing the sums that may be promised absolutely and unconditionally, and the other, such sums as may be subscribed on condition of the Seminary being located at the proposed site. Subscriptions may be also taken which shall go to constitute a fund for the endowment of a professorship or professorships; the interest only to be paid annually, till it may be convenient for subscribers to pay the principal. Subscriptions for this latter object, may also be conditional or unconditional with regard to the site.

O. JENNINGS
A. WILEY,
J. THOMPSON, } *Commissioners.*

STRAY COW

TAKEN up by the subscriber, residing between the U. S Arsenal and East Liberty, about ten days since, a large,



PALE RED COW.

She appears to be 9 or 10 years old; her horns, which are short, have been pierced for the hollow horn; has no other marks perceivable. It is supposed she has been astray for two or three months, as for that length of time she has been frequently seen with the cattle of the subscriber. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Sarah Griffin.

Aug. 5, 1825—3t*

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES,

OF various descriptions, just received from the manufactory of A. RAMAGE, Philadelphia, and for sale at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette,

July 1, 1825.

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

TO THE MOON.

Silvery queen of the silent night!
Bless thou thy longing lover's sight;
Rise, from thy couch on ocean, rise,
And wheel thy chariot through cloudless skies,
And give to the one who now courts thy ray,
In thy midnight hour, a mental day,
And swell this lone heart with sighs refined,
And breathe sweet reveries o'er my mind,
Till, from my eye, my musing soul,
Unconscious, flees from pole to pole.

Ah! now thy bright beams are appearing afar,
And now thou art watch'd by each twinkling star,
And thy favorite planet impatient waits,
To open to thee Heaven's azure gates;
Oh! how quickly kindles the sapphire sky,
And an universe bursts on the wondering eye;
How brightly glows on the face of Night,
Those countless worlds of golden light!

Thou hast come, queen of Ocean, and swiftly is
Thy pearly oar up the zenith of Heaven, [driven
And now thou hast lifted thy magic wand,
And Ocean and Earth own thy potent command;
Oh! say by what charm are lull'd to sleep,
The restless waves of the circling deep?
Not a smile now ripples its mighty face,
And an instant smooths the boatman's trace,
And the lamps, that above, so brightly glow,
Burn lovelier yet when seen below;
And the sky appears of a purer blue,
And to Earth is given a heavenly hue,
And the ceaseless hum of day is gone,
And thou and I are left alone:
Alone I am left to gaze on thee,
And, wondering, think on thy witchery.

But my pensive friend, we're companions meet,
And life has no hours for me so sweet,
As when my rapt eye, with wild delight,
Inebriate roves o'er the face of Night;
And my panting heart, tho' it knows not why,
Seems bursting with the secret sigh;
And my bounding soul, as it follows thee,
Exults and hopes 'twill soon be free.
Now a while farewell! but before we part,
Let to the wish of a lonely heart;
Thou who canst swell old Ocean's breast,
Then hush his sighs with thy smiles to rest,
Thou who canst give to each scene a hue,
Which angels alone could copy true,
Thou who canst fill the musing mind
With sighs, so pensive, so refin'd,
That to the soul on Earth 'tis given,
To taste the bliss we'll know in Heaven;
Thou, lady, thou, whose sovereign sway,
Ocean and Earth alike obey;
Canst thou calm the pains of a troubled breast,
Or charm the stings of pride to rest?
Canst thou cleanse the foul spots that Envy gives,
Or smother a passion that ever lives?
Canst thou make a spark of nobleness die,
Or check the thoughts that prompt Memory's sigh?
Canst thou o'er a heart make humbleness reign,
Where greatness swells in each haughty vein?
Canst thou make a soul that no meanness knew,
Submit to be thought by all untrue?
Canst thou wipe the tear from affliction's eye,
And banish the cause of misery's sigh?
Oh queen, if thou canst we must never part,
I have need of all for this wounded heart.
But thy pow'r, tho' great, can never charm
The pointed dart from misfortune's arm.
That arm obeys but one command,
That dart but owns one conqueress's hand;
Yet still let it pierce, resign'd I live,
And dying, my fate and my foes forgive.

E——.

Miscellany.

From the Trenton Emporium.

STORY OF FRANKLIN.

Doctor Benjamin Franklin, after the decease of his father, returned to Boston, in order to pay his respects to his mother, who resided in that city. He had been absent some years, and at that period of life, when the greatest and most rapid alteration is made in the human appearance; at a time when the querulous voice of the stripling assumes the commanding tone of the adult, and the smiling features of the youth are succeeded by the strong lines of manhood. The Doctor was sensible such was the alteration of his person, that his mother could not know him except by that instinct, which, it is believed can cause a mother's heart to beat most violently in the presence of a child, and point the maternal eye, with quick and sudden glance to a beloved son.

To discover the existence of this *instinct* by actual experience, the Doctor resolved to introduce himself, as a stranger, to his mother, and to watch, watch narrowly, for the moment in which she should discover her son, and then to determine, with the cool precision of the philosopher, whether that discovery was the effect of that instinct of affection—that intuitive love—that innate attachment, which is conjectured to cement relatives of the same blood, and which by according the passions of parent and child, like a well tuned viol, would at the first touch cause them to vibrate in unison, and at once evince that they were but different chords of the same instrument.

On a sullen chilly day, in the month of January, in the afternoon, the Doctor knocked at his mother's door, and asked to speak with Mrs. Franklin. He found the old lady knitting before the parlor fire—introduced himself, and observing that he had been informed she entertained travellers, requested a night's lodging. She eyed him with that cold look of disapprobation which most people assume when they imagine themselves insulted, by being supposed to exercise an employment but one degree below their real occupation in life: assured him that he had been misinformed—that she did not keep tavern; but that it was true to oblige some members of the Legislature, she took a number of them into her family, during the session; that she then had four members of the Council, and six of the House of Representatives, who then boarded with her—that all her beds were full; and then betook herself to her knitting with that intense application, which expressed, as forcibly as action could do, if you have concluded your business the sooner you leave the house the better. But upon the Doctor's wrapping his coat around him affecting to shiver with cold, and observing it was very chilly weather, she pointed to a chair, and gave him leave to warm himself.

The entrance of her boarders precluded all further conversation—coffee was soon served, and the Doctor partook with the family. To the coffee, according to the good old custom of the times, succeeded a plate of pippins, pipes, and a paper of M'Entire's best, when the whole family formed a cheerful smoking semicircle, before the fire. Perhaps no man ever possessed the colloquial powers to a more fascinating degree than Dr. Franklin and never was there an occasion, when he displayed those powers to a greater advantage than at this time. He drew the attention of the company, by the solidity of modest remarks—instructed them by the varied, new and striking lights, in which he placed his subject, and delighted them with apt and amusing anecdotes. Thus employed the hours passed merrily along, until 8 o'clock, when punctual to a moment, Mrs. Franklin announced supper. Busied with her household affairs she fancied the intruding stranger had quitted the house, immediately after coffee, and it was with difficulty she could restrain her resentment, when she saw him without molestation, seat himself at the table with the freedom of a member of the family.

Immediately after supper, she called an elderly gentleman, a member of the Council, in whom she was accustomed to confide, to another room—complained bitterly of the rudeness of the stranger—told the manner of his introduction to the house—observed that he appeared like an outlandish man; and, she thought, had something very suspicious in his appearance, concluding, by soliciting her friend's advice with respect to the way in which she could most easily rid herself of his presence.—The old gentleman assured her, that the stranger was certainly a young man of education, and to all appearance a gentleman; that, perhaps, being in agreeable company, he had paid no attention to the lateness of the hour; and advised her to call him aside, and repeat to him, her inability to lodge him. She accordingly sent her maid to him, and then with as much temper as she could command recapitulated the situation of her family; observed that it grew late, and mildly intimated, that he would do well to seek himself a lodging. The Doctor replied, that he would, by no means, incommode her family; but that, with her leave, he would smoke one pipe more with her boarders, and then retire.

He returned to the company, filled his pipe, and with the first whiff, his powers returned with double force. He recounted the hardships—he extolled the piety and policy of their ancestors. A gentleman present mentioned the subject of the day's debate in the House of Representatives.—A bill had been introduced, to extend the prerogatives of the Royal Governor. The Doctor immediately entered upon the subject—supported the colonial rights with new and forcible arguments—was familiar with the names of the influential men in the House, when Dudley was Governor—recited their speeches, and applauded the noble defence of the Chamber of rights.

During a discourse so appropriately interesting to the company, no wonder the clock struck 11, unperceived by the delighted circle: and was it wonderful that the patience of Mrs. Franklin grew quite exhausted.—She now entered the room, and, before the whole company, with much warmth, addressed the Doctor; told him, plainly, she thought herself imposed on; observed, that it was true, she was a lone woman, but that she had friends who would protect her, and concluded, by insisting on his leaving the house. The Doctor made a slight apology, deliberately put on his great coat and hat, took a polite leave of the company, and approached the street door, lighted by the maid and attended by the mistress. While the Doctor and his companions had been enjoying themselves within, a most tremendous snow storm, had, without, filled the streets knee deep—and no sooner had the maid lifted the latch, than a roaring north-easter forced open the door, extinguished the light, and almost filled the entry with drifted snow and hail. As soon as the candle was re-lighted, the Doctor cast a woful look towards the door, and thus addressed his mother—My dear Madam, can you turn me out in this dreadful storm, I am a stranger in this town, and shall certainly perish in the streets. You look like a charitable Lady; I should'nt think you could turn a dog from your door, on this tempestuous night.—Don't tell me of charity, said the offended matron—Charity begins at home.—It is your own fault you tarried so long. To be plain with you, Sir, I do not like your looks, or your conduct—and I fear you have some bad designs in thus introducing yourself to my family.

The warmth of this parley had drawn the company from the parlor, and by their united interference, the stranger was permitted to lodge in the house; and as no bed could be had, he consented to rest on an easy chair before the parlor fire. Although the boarders appeared to confide, perfectly, in the stranger's honesty, it was not so with Mrs. Franklin; with suspicious caution, she collected her silver spoons, pepper box, and porringer, from her closet: and after securing the parlor door, by sticking a fork over the latch—carried the plate to her chamber—charged the negro man to sleep with his clothes on—to take the great cleaver to bed with him, and to waken and seize the vagrant at the first noise he made in attempting to plunder the house. Having thus taken every precaution, she retired to bed with her maid, whom she compelled to sleep in her room.

Mrs. Franklin rose before the sun, roused her domestics, unfastened the parlor door with timid caution, and was agreeably surprised, to find her guest quietly sleeping in the chair.—A sudden transition from extreme mistrust to perfect confidence, was natural. She awakened him with a cheerful good morning—inquired how he rested—and invited him to partake of her breakfast, which was always served previous to that of the boarders. And pray, Sir, said the Lady, as she sipped her chocolate, as you appear to be a stranger here, to what distant country do you belong? I, Madam, I belong to the city of *Philadelphia!* At the mention of Philadelphia, the Doctor declared, he, for the first time, perceived any emotion in her. *Philadelphia!* said she, and all the mother suffused her eye.—If you live in Philadelphia, perhaps you know our Ben. Who, Madam?—Why Ben Franklin; my Ben; oh! he is the dearest child that ever blest a mother! What, said the Doctor, is Ben Franklin the Printer, your son; why he is my most intimate friend: he and I lodge in the same room. Oh! God forgive me! exclaimed the old Lady, raising her watery eyes to heaven—and have I suffered an acquaintance of my Benny to sleep on this hard chair, while I, myself, rested on a good bed!

How the Doctor discovered himself to his mother, he has not informed us: but, from the above experiment, he was firmly convinced, and was often afterwards heard to declare, that natural affection does not exist.

The Cocooy, Queen Beetle, or Queen Bug, from Havanna, is still alive, at the Museum in Church street.—This astonishing insect is about one inch and a quarter in length, and what is wonderful to relate, she carries by her side, just above her waist, two brilliant lamps, which she lights up at pleasure, with the solar phosphorus, furnished her by nature. These little lamps do not flash and glimmer, like that of the Fire Fly, but give as steady light as the gas light, exhibiting two perfect spheres as large as a minute pearl, which afford light enough, in the dark at night, to enable one to read print by them. On carrying her into a dark closet, in the day-time, she immediately illuminates her lamps, and instantly extinguishes them on coming again into the light. But language cannot describe the beauty and sublimity of *these lucid orbs in miniature*, with which nature has endowed the queen of the insect kingdom. *New Haven paper, June 21.*

M. de Rocca, in his Memoirs of the Invasion of Spain by Bonaparte, states, that when the French troops entered Toboso, so celebrated as the residence of Don Quixote's Dulcinea, they spared the inhabitants from the usual horrors of war, from regard to the heroine of Cervantes. "As soon as the French soldiers saw a woman at the window, they cried out laughingly, "there is Dulcinea!" Their gaiety tranquillized the inhabitants, and witticisms upon Dulcinea and Don Quixote became a bond of union between our soldiers and the inhabitants, and the French, being well received, treated their hosts with civility."

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORE OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
The Constitution
OF THE
CO-OPERATING SOCIETY
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Price 6¼ cts.
July 29, 1825.

Justices' Blanks
For sale at this Office.

JOHNSON'S
Unchangeable Philadelphia
PRINTING INK.
A constant supply for sale by
Henry Holdship.
—ALSO—
Medium, Royal,
Super-Royal and Imperial
PRINTING PAPERS.
December 31—m1y

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JANUARY & SUTHERLAND this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by *Andrew M. January*, who is duly authorized to collect all moneys due to, and pay the debts of the firm.
Andrew M. January,
Wm. Sutherland.
Test—CHAS E. WOLF,
WILLIAM HUSTON, Jr.
Maysville, June 13, 1825.—[J 24]

STORAGE
AND
Commission Business.
ANDREW M. JANUARY,
Late of the firm of January and Sutherland,
BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will continue to transact a *STORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS* in the house lately occupied by said firm. As his attention will be exclusively devoted to the above business, he hopes to be able to give general satisfaction, and merit a continuance of past favors. He has on hand the following articles, which he will sell low for cash or barter for such country produce as will suit his market, to wit:
4, 6, 8, and 12d NAILS & BRADS, by the keg.
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS;
GLASS WARE by the box, assorted;
COFFEE, by the bag or barrel;
MACKEREL, do
New Orleans MOLASSES.
COPPERAS, by the keg or bbl
YOUNG HYSON TEA;
Writing and Wrapping PAPER, by the ream;
WHITE LEAD ground in oil and dry;
Painters' RED LEAD; POWDER, by the keg.
IRON WIRE SIFTERS;
RIDDLES and WOVE WIRE;
LOGWOOD and FUSTIC;
SPELLING BOOKS by the dozen;
BED CORDS and PLOUGH LINES;
TARRED ROPE; CANDLES, by the box;
MADDER, ALUM and SALTS, by the keg.
Also, a variety of other articles, suitable for this market, not enumerated above.
Maysville, Ky. June 13, 1825.—[J24]6t

J. BYRNE,
Umbrella Manufacturer.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the manufacture of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, of the most substantial kind, and neatest fashion, at his shop, Third street, north side, between Wood and Market streets, where he will always be found ready and willing to execute their commands in the line of his profession. Having paid a fee, and served a regular time to the business, under a first master, in one of the most fashionable cities of Great Britain, he feels confident he will be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.
Every kind of *Repairing* done with neatness and despatch. The smallest favor will be gratefully received and punctually and promptly executed.
He has on hand a quantity of his genuine *JAPAN VARNISH*, for boots and shoes, which, besides giving to the leather a beautiful jet black lustre, mollifies and nourishes it by its lubricating qualities, so that the price will be trebly repaid in the additional durability imparted to the leather. It will contract no fœtid smell by keeping in any clime or season, and when polished, will not soil the whites muslin. It is put up in stone jars, sealed with wax, and the maker's initials impressed upon the cork, with proper directions labelled on the jar, and signed with his own holograph. It is now selling at 25 cents per jar, just half the former price.
December 10—e 1y

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line
OF
MAIL COACHES.

New Arrangement
THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited. The proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh, to three times per week* in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.
RATES OF FARE.
From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, $10 00
(For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile.)
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia, 6 50
$16 50
This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
Jno. Blair & Others.
Feb. 4, 1825—tf

FOR SALE.

20 Hhds. N. ORLEANS *SUGAR*,
30 bbls. MOLASSES
30 Hhds. LEAF TOBACCO,
150 Kegs Manufactured do.
500 do. Juniata NAILS,
2000 Barrels SALT,
6 Hhds. WHITING,
20 Bbls. LAMPBLACK,
1000 Sides Spanish Sole Leather,
30 Boxes TIN PLATES,
SHOT, assorted Nos.
Writing, Printing and Wrapping
PAPER,
&c. &c. &c.
Allen & Grant.
July 29, 1825.—tf.
☞ A Warehouse to Rent.

Union Canal Lottery of Pa.
Eighteenth Class—New Series,
To be drawn on the 7th of September, 1825, and finished in a few moments.
66 *Numbers*—9 *Ballots to be Drawn.*
SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	is	$25,000
1	12,500		12,500
1	5,660		5,660
1	5,000		5,000
10	1,000		10,000
20	500		10,000
50	200		10,000
57	100		5,700
114	50		5,700
285	20		5,700
1596	10		15,960
14364	5		71,820
16,500 Prized.			$182,040
29,260 Blanks.			

TICKETS $5 00,
Halves $2 50 | Quarters $1 25
FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
Market Street, between Second and Third Sts.
July 15, 1825.—td.

DOCTOR W. H. DENNY
MAY be consulted in any branch of his Profession, at his residence, in FIFTH STREET, three doors above the store of Harris & Stockton.
Pittsburgh, July 29, 1825.—3t.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1825.
THE Managers of THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTRING ASSOCIATION have this day declared a *Dividend of five per cent* for the last six months.
Geo. Cochran, *of Richard,* Agent.
[J. 29]—3t

Segars.
Sixty Thousand good quality
AMERICAN SEGARS,
FOR SALE BY
Duncan & Forsyth.
Pittsburgh July 19 1825.—3t.

LINE OF TRANSPORTATION
FROM
New-York to Pittsburgh.
THE SUBSCRIBERS inform the public that they have established a Line of Transportation from New-York, by the Erie Canal, Lake Erie, and Chatauque Lake, down the Alleghany River, to Pittsburgh. They are prepared to receive property and forward it in that direction. The price of Transportation is now regulated, and after some contemplated improvements have been made, it will be reduced. The utmost exertions will be used to forward property, and the subscribers feel confident in saying, that the public will find this a safe and as expeditious a route as at present can be found.
Robert Hunter, Abraham Van Sanford, Oliver Phelps, } *N. York.*
Trotter & Douglass, Joy & Webster, Townsend & Coit, Pratt & Meech, John Scott, } *Albany.*
S. Thompson & Co. } *Buffalo.*
Jos. L. Barton, } *Black Rock.*
Abell, Farnsworth & Co. } *Portland Harbor.*
John Dexter, *Maysville.*
Alvin Plumb & Co. *Jamestown.*
Arch'd Tanner, *Warren, Pa.*
Portland Harbor, June 8, 1825.—[J. 15.—2m.]

To My Creditors.
TAKE NOTICE—That I have applied to the judges of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several laws of this state for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that said court have appointed Monday, the fifteenth day of August next, at the court-house, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors—at which time and place you may attend, if you please, and shew cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged
HEZEKIAH JOHNSON,
Military Storekeeper.
Pittsburgh, July 29, 1825.—3t

A SECOND-HAND GIG,
FOR SALE, CHEAP,
OR will be exchanged for a strong DEARBORN WAGON, suitable for a farmer.
Apply to
A. Way & Co.
Pittsburgh, July 22.—tf

JOB PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

MILITARY.
VOLUNTEERS can be supplied with CAPS and TRIMMINGS, Cap and Belt PLATES, BUTTONS, &c. *Apply to*
S. Heald,
Silversmith, 2d Street.
Pittsburgh, July 29, 1825.—3t.

Notice to Green Glass Blowers.
4 or 5 Good Workmen
ARE wanted immediately, to engage for works near the city of Philadelphia, where better prices than are now given west of the mountains, will be insured in cash. Advances will also be made to facilitate travelling to said works; and money paid during *the fire* as may be required, and at the end thereof their accounts settled up and paid off *in cash*. Sober and industrious men only will be employed.
Inquire of the subscriber, now in Pittsburgh, who is legally empowered to contract and article for the owners of said works, and may be consulted at the house of J. V. Guthrie, in the Diamond.
John Guthrie, Jr. *Agent.*
Pittsburgh, July 29, 1825.—3t*

100 DOLLARS REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 19th May last, a negro boy named SPENCER, of yellow complexion, five feet six or seven inches high, 23 years of age, slender make, speaks low when interrogated and has a sullen countenance. He may be easily detected by examining his right hand which was burnt when a child, and the finger much contracted. He may produce a free pass, forged in the clerk or deputy clerk's name, of Hardin county, as he absconded about two years since from that county and was said to have had one. The above reward will be given if taken in the state of Ohio, Illinois, &c. fifty dollars if taken in Indiana, or twenty five if taken in this state, in the currency of the state, with all reasonable charges, when delivered to the subscriber living near Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky.
John Hughes, Jr.
July 29, 1825.—3t. mp

EDUCATION.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the school room lately occupied by Mr H. Sutherland, two doors from the corner of Wood-St., on Virgin Alley, above Messrs Leckys' shop. He intends opening an
ENGLISH ACADEMY,
where the various branches of the numeral and classical sciences will be taught with assiduity and expedition; viz:—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, elementary and practical, English Grammar, History, Geography, Mensuration, Surveying, Trigonometry, plane and spherical, Euclid's Elements, Algebra, Navigation, and the use of the Globes. He therefore hopes, from an experience of nine years' teaching, most of the principal towns in the East, to receive a general share of patronage. The most strict attention will be paid to his pupils. Respectable credentials can be produced, and reference had to some of the most literary characters in the union. Gentlemen wishing to patronize him are requested to call at his school-room.
J. M'Nevin.
Pittsburgh, July 22, 1825.—6

Valuable Real Estate
FOR SALE.
THE following REAL ESTATE will be sold at private sale. The terms will be made accommodating to suit purchasers.

300 ACRES of IMPROVED LAND,

Situate on the east side of the Allegheny river, in Westmoreland county, one mile above Logan's Ferry. The Land is of the best quality. It extends along the river three hundred rods. There are seventy acres cleared. This tract, from its proximity to the Pittsburgh market and the fertility of the soil, would be a valuable acquisition to the practical farmer. The title is undisputed. *Alexander Logan*, Esquire, of Logan's Ferry will show the property to any person wishing to purchase.
ALSO,
Five contiguous Tracts of Patented Land, each containing about 300 Acres situate in Alleghany township, Armstrong county, on the waters of Long Run, about three miles from the Kiskimenetas river. All these tracts are settled. The land is of a middling quality and well watered. The neighboring Salt-Works furnish an excellent and ready market for every agricultural product. *Samuel Couch*, who lives on one of the tracts, will point out the lines.
For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber in Greensburgh, agent for the proprietors.
John Y. Barclay.
July 29, 1825.—6t.

Information Wanted,
OF BENEDICT SNYDER, who came to the western country about 12 or 14 years ago, with his father, Jacob Snyder. If he calls on the subscriber, he will hear of something to his benefit.
George Westenberger,
July 29, 1825.—3t* *Near Philadelphia*

A HOUSE TO LET.
THE DWELLING HOUSE, corner of Smithfield and Second Streets, and a good STABLE, to let. Apply to

Henry Holdship.
July 29, 1825.—tf

NOTICE.
IN consequence of the decease of *Henry H.* and *Robert Steele*, the co-partnership of STEELE & CO. is dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm, at their House in Pittsburgh, will make payment to *Hugh Maxshane*, agent for the firm of Steele & Co. and those having claims against said firm, will call on him for payment. Also, all persons indebted to said firm, at their House lately existing in Louisville, Kentucky, will make payment to *James Marshall* at that place, and those having claims against said House will present them to him for adjustment, without delay, and receive payment.
John Snyder,
Surviving partner of the late firm of Steele & Co.
Pittsburgh, June 10, 1825.—tf.

520

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

TO THE MOON.

Silvery queen of the silent night!
Bless thou thy longing lover's sight;
Rise, from thy couch on ocean, rise,
And wheel thy chariot through cloudless skies,
And give to the one who now courts thy ray,
In thy midnight hour, a mental day,
And swell this lone heart with sighs refined,
And breathe sweet reveries o'er my mind,
Till, from my eye, my musing soul,
Unconscious, flees from pole to pole.

Ah! now thy bright beams are appearing afar,
And now thou art watch'd by each twinkling star,
And thy favorite planet impatient waits,
To open to thee Heaven's azure gates;
Oh! how quickly kindles the sapphire sky,
And an universe bursts on the wondering eye;
How brightly glows on the face of Night,
Those countless worlds of golden light!

Thou hast come, queen of Ocean, and swiftly is
Thy pearly car up the zenith of Heaven, [driven
And now thou hast lifted thy magic wand,
And Ocean and Earth own thy potent command;
Oh! say by what charm are lull'd to sleep,
The restless waves of the circling deep?
Not a smile now ripples its mighty face,
And an instant smooths the boatman's trace,
And the lamps, that above, so brightly glow,
Burn lovelier yet when seen below;
And the sky appears of a purer blue,
And to Earth is given a heavenly hue,
And the ceaseless hum of day is gone,
And thou and I are left alone:
Alone I am left to gaze on thee,
And, wondering, think on thy witchery.

But my pensive friend, we're companions meet,
And life has no hours for me so sweet,
As when my rapt eye, with wild delight,
Insatiate roves o'er the face of N[illegible]t;
And my panting heart, tho' it knows not why,
Seems bursting with the secret sigh;
And my bounding soul, as it follows thee,
Exults and hopes 'twill soon be free.
Now a while farewell! but before we part,
Let to the wish of a lonely heart;
Thou who canst swell old Ocean's breast,
Then hush his sighs with thy smiles to rest,
Thou who canst give to each scene a hue,
Which angels alone could copy true,
Thou who canst fill the musing mind
With sighs, so pensive, so refined,
That to the soul on Earth 'tis given,
To taste the bliss we'll know in Heaven;
Thou, lady, thou, whose sovereign sway,
Ocean and Earth alike obey;
Canst thou calm the pains of a troubled breast,
Or charm the stings of pride to rest?
Canst thou cleanse the foul spots that Envy gives,
Or smother a passion that ever lives?
Canst thou make a spark of nobleness die,
Or check the thoughts that prompt Memory's sigh?
Canst thou o'er a heart make humbleness reign,
Where greatness swells in each haughty vein?
Canst thou make a soul that no meanness knew,
Submit to be thought by all untrue?
Canst thou wipe the tear from affliction's eye,
And banish the cause of misery's sigh?
Oh queen, if thou canst we must never part,
I have need of all for this wounded heart.
But thy pow'r, tho' great, can never charm
The pointed dart from misfortune's arm.
That arm obeys but one command,
That dart but owns one conqueror's hand;
Yet still let it pierce, resign'd I live,
And dying, my fate and my foes forgive.

F.——.

Miscellany.

From the Trenton Emporium.

STORY OF FRANKLIN.

Doctor Benjamin Franklin, after the decease of his father, returned to Boston, in order to pay his respects to his mother, who resided in that city. He had been absent some years, and at that period of life, when the greatest and most rapid alteration is made in the human appearance; at a time when the querulous voice of the stripling assumes the commanding tone of the adult, and the smiling features of the youth are succeeded by the strong lines of manhood. The Doctor was sensible such was the alteration of his person, that his mother could not know him except by that instinct, which, it is believed can cause a mother's heart to beat most violently in the presence of a child, and paint the maternal eye, with quick and sudden glance to a beloved son.

To discover the existence of this *instinct* by actual experience, the Doctor resolved to introduce himself, as a stranger, to his mother, and to watch, watch narrowly, for the moment in which she should discover her son, and then to determine, with the cool precision of the philosopher, whether that discovery was the effect of that instinct of affection—that intuitive love—that innate attachment, which is conjectured to cement relatives of the same blood, and which by according the passions of parent and child, like a well tuned viol, would at the first touch cause them to vibrate in unison, and at once evince that they were but different chords of the same instrument.

On a sullen chilly day, in the month of January, in the afternoon, the Doctor knocked at his mother's door, and asked to speak with Mrs. Franklin. He found the old lady knitting before the parlor fire—introduced himself, and observing that he had been informed she entertained travellers, requested a night's lodging. She eyed him with that cold look of disapprobation which most people assume when they imagine themselves insulted, by being supposed to exercise an employment but one degree below their real occupation in life: assured him that he had been misinformed - that she did not keep tavern; but that it was true to oblige some members of the Legislature, she took a number of them into her family, during the session; that she then had four members of the Council, and six of the House of Representatives, who then boarded with her—that all her beds were full; and then betook herself to her knitting with that intense application, which expressed, as forcibly as action could do, if you have concluded your business the sooner you leave the house the better. But upon the Doctor's wrapping his coat around him affecting to shiver with cold, and observing it was very chilly weather, she pointed to a chair, and gave him leave to warm himself.

The entrance of her boarders precluded all further conversation—coffee was soon served, and the Doctor partook with the family. To the coffee, according to the good old custom of the times, succeeded a plate of pippins, pipes, and a paper of M'Entire's best, when the whole family formed a cheerful smoking semicircle, before the fire. Perhaps no man ever possessed the colloquial powers to a more fascinating degree than Dr. Franklin and never was there an occasion, when he displayed those powers to a greater advantage than at this time. He drew the attention of the company, by the solidity of modest remarks—instructed them by the varied, new and striking lights, in which he placed his subject, and delighted them with apt and amusing anecdotes. Thus employed the hours passed merrily along, until 8 o'clock, when punctual to a moment, Mrs. Franklin announced supper. Busied with her household affairs she fancied the intruding stranger had quitted the house, immediately after coffee, and it was with difficulty she could restrain her resentment, when she saw him without molestation, seat himself at the table with the freedom of a member of the family.

Immediately after supper, she called an elderly gentleman, a member of the Council, in whom she was accustomed to confide, to another room—complained bitterly of the rudeness of the stranger—told the manner of his introduction to the house—observed that he appeared like an outlandish man; and, she thought, had something very suspicious in his appearance, concluding, by soliciting her friend's advice with respect to the way in which she could most easily rid herself of his presence.—The old gentleman assured her, that the stranger was certainly a young man of education, and to all appearance a gentleman; that, perhaps, being in agreeable company, he had paid no attention to the lateness of the hour; and advised her to call him aside, and repeat to him, her inability to lodge him. She accordingly sent her maid to him, and then with as much temper as she could command recapitulated the situation of her family; observed that it grew late, and mildly intimated, that he would do well to seek himself a lodging. The Doctor replied, that he would, by no means, incommode her family; but that, with her leave, he would smoke one pipe more with the boarders, and then retire.

He returned to the company, filled his pipe, and with the first whiff, his powers returned with double force. He recounted the hardships—he extolled the piety and policy of their ancestors. A gentleman present mentioned the subject of the day's debate in the House of Representatives.—A bill had been introduced, to extend the prerogatives of the Royal Governor. The Doctor immediately entered upon the subject—supported the colonial rights with new and forcible arguments—was familiar with the names of the influential men in the House, when Dudley was Governor—recited their speeches, and applauded the noble defence of the Chamber of rights.

During a discourse so appropriately interesting to the company, no wonder the clock struck 11, unperceived by the delighted circle: and was it wonderful that the patience of Mrs. Franklin grew quite exhausted.—She now entered the room, and, before the whole company, with much warmth, addressed the Doctor; told him, plainly, she thought herself imposed on; observed, that it was true, she was a lone woman, but that she had friends who would protect her, and concluded, by insisting on his leaving the house. The Doctor made a slight apology, deliberately put on his great coat and hat, took a polite leave of the company, and approached the street door, lighted by the maid and attended by the mistress. While the Doctor and his companions had been enjoying themselves within, a most tremendous snow storm, had, without, filled the streets knee deep—and no sooner had the maid lifted the latch, than a roaring north-easter forced open the door, extinguished the light, and almost filled the entry with drifted snow and hail. As soon as the candle was re-lighted, the Doctor cast a woful look towards the door, and thus addressed his mother—My dear Madam, can you turn me out in this dreadful storm, I am a stranger in this town, and shall certainly perish in the streets. You look like a charitable Lady; I should'nt think you could turn a dog from your door, on this tempestuous night.—Don't tell me of charity, said the offended matron—Charity begins at home—it is your own fault you tarried so long. To be plain with you, Sir, I do not like your looks, or your conduct—and I fear you have some bad designs in thus introducing yourself to my family.

The warmth of this parley had drawn the companions from the parlor, and by their united interference, the stranger was permitted to lodge in the house; and as no bed could be had, he consented to rest on an easy chair before the parlor fire. Although the boarders appeared to confide, perfectly, in the stranger's honesty, it was not so with Mrs. Franklin; with suspicious caution, she collected her silver spoons, pepper box, and porringer, from her closet: and after securing the parlor door, by sticking a fork over the latch—carried the plate to her chamber—charged the negro man to sleep with his clothes on—to take the great cleaver to bed with him, and to waken and seize the vagrant at the first noise he made in attempting to plunder the house. Having thus taken every precaution, she retired to bed with her maid, whom she compelled to sleep in her room.

Mrs. Franklin rose before the sun, roused her domestics, unfastened the parlor door with timid caution, and was agreeably surprised, to find her guest quietly sleeping in the chair.—A sudden transition from extreme mistrust to perfect confidence, was natural. She awakened him with a cheerful good morning—inquired how he rested—and invited him to partake of her breakfast, which was always served previous to that of the boarders. And pray, Sir, said the Lady, as she sipped her chocolate, as you appear to be a stranger here, to what distant country do you belong? I, Madam, I belong to the city of *Philadelphia!* At the mention of Philadelphia, the Doctor declared, he, for the first time, perceived any emotion in her. *Philadelphia!* said she, and all the mother suffused her eye.—If you live in Philadelphia, perhaps you know our Ben. Who, Madam?—Why Ben Franklin; my Ben, oh! he is the dearest child that ever blest a mother! What, said the Doctor, is Ben Franklin the Printer, your son; why he is my most intimate friend: he and I lodge in the same room. Oh! God forgive me! exclaimed the old Lady, raising her watery eyes to heaven—and have I suffered an acquaintance of my Benny to sleep on this hard chair, while I, myself, rested on a good bed!

How the Doctor discovered himself to his mother, he has not informed us: but, from the above experiment, he was firmly convinced, and was often afterwards heard to declare, that natural affection does not exist.

The Cocoay, Queen Beetle, or Queen Bug, from Havanna, is still alive, at the Museum in Church street.—This astonishing insect is about one inch and a quarter in length, and what is wonderful to relate, she carries by her side, just above her waist, two brilliant lamps, which she lights up at pleasure, with the solar phosphorus, furnished her by nature. These little lamps do not flash and glimmer, like that of the Fire Fly, but give as steady light as the gas light, exhibiting two perfect spheres as large as a minute pearl, which afford light enough, in the darkest night, to enable one to read print by them. On carrying her into a dark closet, in the day-time, she immediately illuminates her lamps, and instantly extinguishes, them on coming again into the light. But language cannot describe the beauty and sublimity of *these lucid orbs in miniature*, with which nature has endowed the queen of the insect kingdom. *New Haven paper, June 21.*

M. de Rocca, in his Memoirs of the Invasion of Spain by Bonaparte, states, that when the French troops entered Toboso, so celebrated as the residence of Don Quixote's Dulcinea, they spared the inhabitants from the usual horrors of war, from regard to the heroine of Cervantes. "As soon as the French soldiers saw a woman at the window, they cried out laughingly, "there is Dulcinea!" Their gaiety tranquillized the inhabitants, and witticisms upon Dulcinea and Don Quixote became a bond of union between our soldiers and the inhabitants, and the French, being well received, treated their hosts with civility."

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORE OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
The Constitution
OF THE
CO-OPERATING SOCIETY
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Price 6¼ cts.
July 29, 1825.

Justices' Blanks
For sale at this Office.

JOHNSON'S
Unchangeable Philadelphia
PRINTING INK.
A constant supply for sale by
Henry Holdship.
—ALSO—
Medium, Royal,
Super-Royal and Imperial
PRINTING PAPERS.
December 31—mly

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JANUARY & SUTHERLAND this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by *Andrew M. January*, who is duly authorized to collect all moneys due to, and pay the debts of the firm.
Andrew M. January,
Wm. Sutherland.
Test—CHAS E. WOLF,
WILLIAM HUSTON, JR
Maysville, June 13, 1825.—[J 24]

STORAGE
AND
Commission Business.
ANDREW M. JANUARY,
Late of the firm of January and Sutherland,
BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will continue to transact a *STORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS* in the house lately occupied by said firm. As his attention will be exclusively devoted to the above business, he hopes to be able to give general satisfaction, and merit a continuance of past favors. He has on hand the following articles, which he will sell low for cash or barter for such country produce as will suit his market, to wit:
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GLASS WARE by the box, assorted;
COFFEE, by the bag or barrel;
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YOUNG HYSON TEA;
Writing and Wrapping PAPER, by the ream;
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Maysville, Ky. June 13, 1825.—[J24] 6t

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OF
MAIL COACHES.

New Arrangement
THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited. The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to *three times per week* in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.
RATES OF FARE.
From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, $10 00
(For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile.)
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia, 6 50
$16 50
This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
Jno. Blair & Others.
Feb. 4, 1825—tf

FOR SALE.
20 Hhds. N. ORLEANS SUGAR,
30 B[illegible]. MOLASSES
30 Hhds. LEAF TOBACCO,
150 Kegs Manufactured do.
500 do. Juniata NAILS,
2000 Barrels SALT,
6 Hhds. WHITING,
20 Bbls. LAMPBLACK,
1000 Sides Spanish Sole Leather,
30 Boxes TIN PLATES,
SHOT, assorted Nos.
Writing, Printing and Wrapping
PAPER,
&c. &c. &c.
Allen & Grant.
July 29, 1825.—tf.
A Warehouse to Rent.

Union Canal Lottery of Pa.
Eighteenth Class—New Series,
To be drawn on the 7th of September, 1825, and finished in a few moments.
66 *Numbers*—9 *Ballots to be Drawn.*

SCHEME.			
1 prize of	$25,000	is	$25,000
1	12,500		12,500
1	5,660		5,660
1	5,000		5,000
10	1,000		10,000
20	500		10,000
50	200		10,000
57	100		5,700
114	50		5,700
285	20		5,700
1996	10		15,960
14364	5		71,820
16,500 Prizes.			$182,040
29,260 Blanks.			

TICKETS $5 00,
Halves $2 50 | Quarters $1 25
FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
Market Street, between Second and Third Sts
July 15, 1825.—td.

DOCTOR W. H. DENNY
MAY be consulted in any branch of his Profession, at his residence, in FIFTH STREET, three doors above the store of Harris & Stockton.
Pittsburgh, July 29, 1825.—3t.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1825.
THE Managers of THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION have this day declared a *Dividend of five per cent* for the last six months.
Geo. Cochran, *of Richard,* Agent.
[J. 29]—3t

Segars.
Sixty Thousand good quality
AMERICAN SEGARS,
FOR SALE BY
Duncan & Forsyth.
Pittsburgh July 19 1825.—3t.

LINE OF TRANSPORTATION
FROM
New-York to Pittsburgh.
THE SUBSCRIBERS inform the public that they have established a Line of Transportation from New-York, by the Erie Canal, Lake Erie, and Chataugue Lake, down the Alleghany River, to Pittsburgh. They are prepared to receive property and forward it in that direction. The price of Transportation is now regulated, and after some contemplated improvements have been made, it will be reduced. The utmost exertions will be used to forward property, and the subscribers feel confident in saying, that the public will find this a safe and as expeditious a route as at present can be found.
Robert Hunter, Abraham Van Sanford, Oliver Phelps, } *N. York*
Trotter & Douglass, Joy & Webster, } *Albany.*
Townsend & Coit, Pratt & Meech, John Scott, } *Buffalo.*
S. Thompson & Co. Jos. L. Barton, Abell, Farnsworth & Co. } *Black Rock.*
Portland Harbor.
John Dexter, *Mayville.*
Alvin Plumb & Co. *Jamestown.*
Arch'd Tanner, *Warren, Pa.*
Portland Harbor, June 8, 1825.—[J. 15—2m.]

To My Creditors.
TAKE NOTICE—That I have applied to the Judges of the court of common pleas of Alleghany county, for the benefit of the several laws of this state for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that said court have appointed Monday, the fifteenth day of August next, at the court-house, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors—at which time and place you may attend, if you please, and shew cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.
HEZEKIAH JOHNSON,
Military Storekeeper.
Pittsburgh, July 29, 1825.—3t*

A SECOND-HAND GIG,
FOR SALE, CHEAP,
OR will be exchanged for a strong DEARBORN WAGON, suitable for a farmer.
Apply to
A. Way & Co.
Pittsburgh, July 22—tf

JOB PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

MILITARY.
VOLUNTEERS can be supplied with CAPS and TRIMMINGS, Cap and Belt PLATES, BUTTONS, &c. *Apply to*
S. Heald,
Silversmith, 2d Street.
Pittsburgh, July 29, 1825—3t.

Notice to Green Glass Blowers.
4 or 5 Good Workmen
ARE wanted immediately, to engage for works near the city of Philadelphia, where better prices than are now given west of the mountains, will be insured in cash. Advances will also be made to facilitate travelling to said works, and money paid during *the fire* as may be required, and at the end thereof their accounts settled up and paid off *in cash*. Sober and industrious men only will be employed.
Inquire of the subscriber, now in Pittsburgh, who is legally empowered to contract and article for the owners of said works, and may be consulted at the house of J. V. Guthrie, in the Diamond.
John Guthrie, Jr. *Agent.*
Pittsburgh, July 29, 1825.—3t*

100 DOLLARS REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th May last, a negro boy named SPENCER, of yellow complexion, five feet six or seven inches high, 23 years of age, slender make, speaks low when interrogated and has a soften countenance. He may be easily detected by examining his right hand which was burnt when a child, and the finger much contracted. He may produce a free pass, forged in the clerk or deputy clerk's name, of Hardin county, as he absconded about two years since from that county and was said to have had one. The above reward will be given if taken in the state of Ohio, Illinois, &c. fifty dollars if taken in Indiana, or twenty five if taken in this state, in the currency of the state, with all reasonable charges, when delivered to the subscriber living near Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky.
John Hughes, Jr.
July 29, 1825.—3t. mp

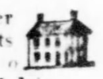
EDUCATION.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the school room lately occupied by Mr H Sutherland, two doors from the corner of Wood-St., on Virgin Alley, above Messrs Leckys' shop. He intends opening an
ENGLISH ACADEMY,
where the various branches of the numerous and classical sciences will be taught with assiduity and expedition; viz—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, elementary and practical, English Grammar, History, Geography, Mensuration, Surveying, Trigonometry, plane and spherical, Euclid's Elements, Algebra, Navigation, and the use of the Globes. He therefore hopes, from an experience of nine years' teaching, in most of the principal towns in the East, to receive a general share of patronage. The most strict attention will be paid to his pupils. Respectable credentials can be produced, and reference had to some of the most literary characters in the union. Gentlemen wishing to patronize him are requested to call at his school room.
J. M'Nevin.
Pittsburgh, July 22, 1825—6

Valuable Real Estate
FOR SALE
THE following REAL ESTATE will be sold at private sale. The terms will be made accommodating to suit purchasers.

300 ACRES of IMPROVED LAND,

Situate on the east side of the Allegheny river, in Westmoreland county, one mile above Logan's Ferry. The Land is of the best quality. It extends along the river three hundred rods. There are seventy acres cleared. This tract, from its proximity to the Pittsburgh market and the fertility of the soil, would be a valuable acquisition to the practical farmer. The title is undisputed. *Alexander Logan*, Esquire, of Logan's Ferry will show the property to any person wishing to purchase.
ALSO,
Five contiguous Tracts of Patented Land, each containing about 300 Acres situate in Allegheny township, Armstrong county, on the waters of Long Run, about three miles from the Kiskimenetas river. All these tracts are settled. The land is of a middling quality and well watered. The neighboring Salt-Works furnish an excellent and ready market for every agricultural product. *Samuel Couch*, who lives on one of the tracts, will point out the lines.
For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber in Greensburgh, agent for the proprietors.
John Y. Barclay.
July 29, 1825.—6t.

Information Wanted,
OF BENEDICT SNYDER, who came to the western country about 12 or 14 years ago, with his father, Jacob Snyder. If he calls on the subscriber, he will hear of something to his benefit.
George Westenberger,
July 29, 1825.—3t* *Near Philadelphia*

A HOUSE TO LET.
THE DWELLING HOUSE, corner of Smithfield and Second Streets  and a good STABLE, to let. Apply to
Henry Holdship.
July 29, 1825.—tf

NOTICE.
IN consequence of the decease of *Henry H.* and *Robert Steele*, the co-partnership of STEELE & CO. is dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm, at their House in Pittsburgh, will make payment to *Hugh Macshane*, agent for the firm of Steele & Co. and those having claims against said firm, will call on him for payment. Also, all persons indebted to said firm, at their House lately existing in Louisville, Kentucky, will make payment to *James Marshall* at that place, and those having claims against said House will present them to him for adjustment without delay, and receive payment.
John Snyder,
Surviving partner of the late firm of Steele & Co.
Pittsburgh, June 10, 1825.—tf.